

The Times



XIVTH YEAR.—28 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1895.—DOUBLE SHEET.

PER WEEK 25c; FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH 55c

A MUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

New Los Angeles Theater—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee,

H. G. WYATT, Manager.

Grand Scenic Production. TWO NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 26 and 27,

THE COMIC OPERA

"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

Under the direction of Mr. Modlin-Wood. Cast composed of PROFESSIONALS who are spending their summer vacation in Los Angeles. COMPLETE CHORUS. NEW SCENERY. CORRECT COSTUMING. The financial benefit derived will be for the Soldiers' Monument Fund. Monument in Evergreen Cemetery.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

PROMENADE CONCERTS

At Redondo Beach

TODAY AT 11 A.M. AND 2 P.M.

NINTH REGIMENT BAND. LEVY, THE GREAT CORNETIST AT 2 P.M.

Round Trip 50 Cents.

Santa Fe Trains Sunday—Leave La Grande Station: 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a.m., 12:00 noon, 1:30, 2:30 p.m. Leave Downey Avenue: 7:30, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.; 1:10, 1:50 p.m. Leave Central Avenue: 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 a.m.; 12:15, 1:30, 5:30 p.m.

Returning leave Redondo Beach at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 noon, 3:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7 p.m.

OPHEUM—

S. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND STS.
LOS ANGELES' FAMILY VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

In Conjunction with San Francisco Orpheum.

MATINEE TODAY—SUNDAY.

25c to any part of the house; children 10c, any seat.

Week Commencing Monday, July 15

NOVELTY AND MYSTERY.

MILLAR BROS.,

Famous Diorama.

M'INTYRE AND HEATH,

Representative Ethiopian Delightakers.

MAJOR,

Equine Comedian of the World.

SILHOUETTE VIVANTS,
The Funniest Shadow Pantomime Extrait.

Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Performance every evening including Sundays. Prices—10c, 25c, 50c.

Tel. 1447.

BURBANK THEATER—

Main St. bet. Fifth and Sixth

Week Commencing Sunday Evening, July 14.

And every evening during the week, with Saturday matinee. First presentation in Los Angeles of Mr. F. A. Conover's Great Southern Melodrama "THE SUNSHINE GIRL," which will be elaborately produced by Mr. Conover and his great character JAPH, supported by full strength of the Cooper Stock Company, including Miss Rose Stillman and Miss Georgia Woodroffe. Genuine colored Jubilee singers, elegant new scenery. Don't fail to see the original Castle Walk and hear the old favorites—"The Castle Walk," "The Rockaway Boat Ride," "The Burning Bridge," "The Cotton Fields." Our prices never waver—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and 95c. Seats reserved a week in advance without extra charge.

Next week—"The Strangers of Paris."

THE FAMOUS AND UNRIVALLED

MARINE BAND.

The best aggregation of Soloists and musical talent on the Western Slope.
An open-air concert every evening at Santa Catalina Island.

MISCELLANEOUS—

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY—

Just look at the following makes of Pianos and the prices at which we offer them

For Three Days Only,

Ask yourself if they are bargains:

ALL UPRIGHTS AND AS GOOD AS NEW.

ONE HENRY F. MILLER.....\$187 50
ONE WHEELOCK.....198 00
ONE STEINWAY.....265 00
ONE CHICKERING.....210 00
ONE TROWBRIDGE.....172 00

These are the greatest bargains ever offered in pianos of such reputation, and we guarantee every piano for five years.

REMEMBER this sale is FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

FISHER'S MUSIC HOUSE,

427 S. Broadway.

Broadway Hotel Block.

LOTS ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT
OCEAN PARK.

It will pay you to investigate the special inducements offered to those who build.

Also THE HALL TRACT,

Cent aims some of the choicest residence property in this city, and lots are selling at about half their market value. As to both of these propositions you will find it to your interest to see DAY about it, 127 S. Broadway.

WE WILL MOVE—

Into our new quarters in the Irvine Block by August 1, 1895, until which time we will offer

50 PIANOS AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

GARDNER & ZELLNER PIANO CO.,

215 South Broadway.

THE MACHINERY SUPPLY COMPANY 105 N. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELS. Geles. Engines. Boilers. Pumps. Electric Motors and Dynamos.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

IN

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

DANGER SIGNAL

A Cyclone with a Red Torch.

It Whangs Things to Pieces in New York.

Cherry Hill, N. J., Demolished and Five People Are Killed.

More Than a Score of Inhabitants Injured—A Woman Carried in Bed—Grain and Fruit Suffer.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)
NEW YORK, July 13.—The first cyclone in many years struck New York this afternoon and resulted fatally in one instance, besides wrecking a large amount of valuable property.

The cyclone descended upon the upper part of East New York, known as Cypress Hill, at 4:30 o'clock, continued on its way to the lower plains in the island and from there traveled to Wood Haven. The cloud was first seen going over Cypress Hill. It was funnel-shaped and hung very low to the ground. At the upper end was a red spot that appeared more like an incandescent light than anything else. The cyclone swept over the city cemetery, wrecking handsome and costly monuments. It tore down trees for about two hundred feet and then turned into Jamaica avenue at Crescent street, went up Jamaica avenue for about a half mile. Trees were torn down and telephone and trolley wires demolished. Right in the middle of the wreckage six cars belonging to the Brooklyn and Suburban Railroad were buried and were struck when in front of the Stony Brook home. The cars were filled with passengers and there was great excitement. Half a dozen passengers were slightly injured. The cyclone wrecked thirty houses at Wood Haven and a very large schoolhouse.

There were twenty residents of Wood Haven struck by various objects, which were carried through the air. Chimneys were broken and twisted in space as though they were no heavier than sticks. At Wood Haven a woman was sick in bed. The house was picked up and carried more than a block. Finally the woman was landed on one side of the street and the house on the other. The woman had a miraculous escape from serious injury.

At the hamlet of Fairmount, a few miles from Cherry Hill, six houses were blown down and a dozen persons injured. As yet no fatalities have been reported. The storm did not great damage in this section.

The news of the disaster at Cherry Hill was brought here and all the physicians in town started at once for the scene. Gov. Wertz has been asked to send tents to the homeless. The storm swept from Cherry Hill to Anderson, where a woman was killed.

The cable and trolley cars were blocked for hours. Several of the big buildings were torn in pieces and fallen wires and other obstructions that had been made by the wind and hail.

The florists on the west side of the city and in the annexed district were the greatest sufferers, losing nearly all of their growing plants and their conservatories being badly wrecked.

DEADLY FURY IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENBACK (N. J.) July 13.—A terrible storm swept over this section this afternoon, doing great damage. At Cherry Hill, a small village a few miles from here, it developed cyclonic fury, attended by the demolition of the village and a number of deaths. Cherry Hill received the full sweep of the wind, and within a minute after the storm broke, twenty-two houses were wrecked. The cyclone made a clean path through the center of the place, carrying everything before it. Houses were unroofed and thrown down, trees uprooted and crops in the fields were leveled to the ground. At the present time it is estimated that five persons were killed and the injured are numbered by the score, many, it is believed, fatally.

THE KILLED ARE:

CONRAD FRIEDERMAN, a hotel-keeper.
Three unknown laborers.
A child of Mrs. Ahrens.

The storm came from the north. The atmosphere was warm for a time and then cold, and after a second rush of warmth, came the cyclone, carrying death and destruction in its course. The storm center was about three thousand feet above the ground, and the air over which it passed was a mass of ruins. Not a building in its path was spared. Great amounts of wreckage were carried through the air by the gale, adding to the destruction.

The depot standing between the tracks of the New York and New Jersey railroads was demolished. The wind first took the roof and landed it a hundred feet away. Then the wall fell. The station agent was badly injured. The depot was badly damaged. Opposite the depot was the hotel of the village, kept by Conrad Frieder, a brick building, which was blown down.

Mr. Petriquin, who lived at Union Course with her husband and mother, left her house just as the cyclone swept along. The air was full of flying debris, and she was struck by a piece of wood, which hit her neck and knocked her senseless.

Tony Kolb was running toward his home when flying debris struck him, breaking his right arm, left leg and causing internal injuries. He will probably die. The three-story frame dwelling owned by Dr. Schiff and two-story house and barn owned by J. W. Johnson on the Rockaway road were leveled. Twenty-six dwelling-houses were completely wrecked. Most of them were occupied by poor people.

HAIL IN NEW MEXICO.

ESPAÑOLA (N. M.) July 13.—A cloudburst and hailstorm today did

great damage in the Ojo Caliente Valley.

Farm products and orchards were

washed out and entirely ruined.

The hall was as large as hens' eggs, and every window in the Hot Springs Hotel was broken.

LAWSON ON TRIAL.

The Madera County Bad Man's Defense is Emotional Insanity.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

MADERA, Calif., July 13.—James Lawson, who so long succeeded in eluding the peace officers of this county, has at last

answered to his name in the Superior Court and announces himself ready for trial for his attempt to kill his wife at Belle Vista last Christmas. It required

two special verdicts before the requisite

number of jurors had been obtained.

Owing to the notoriety that Lawson has

gained through his many escapes from

jail, the questions asked the jurors by

Attorney Hodges, who is conducting

the defense, indicate that emotional

insanity will be relied upon for an acquittal.

When the jury had been selected

seven of the prominent business men of

the town, witnesses in the case, were

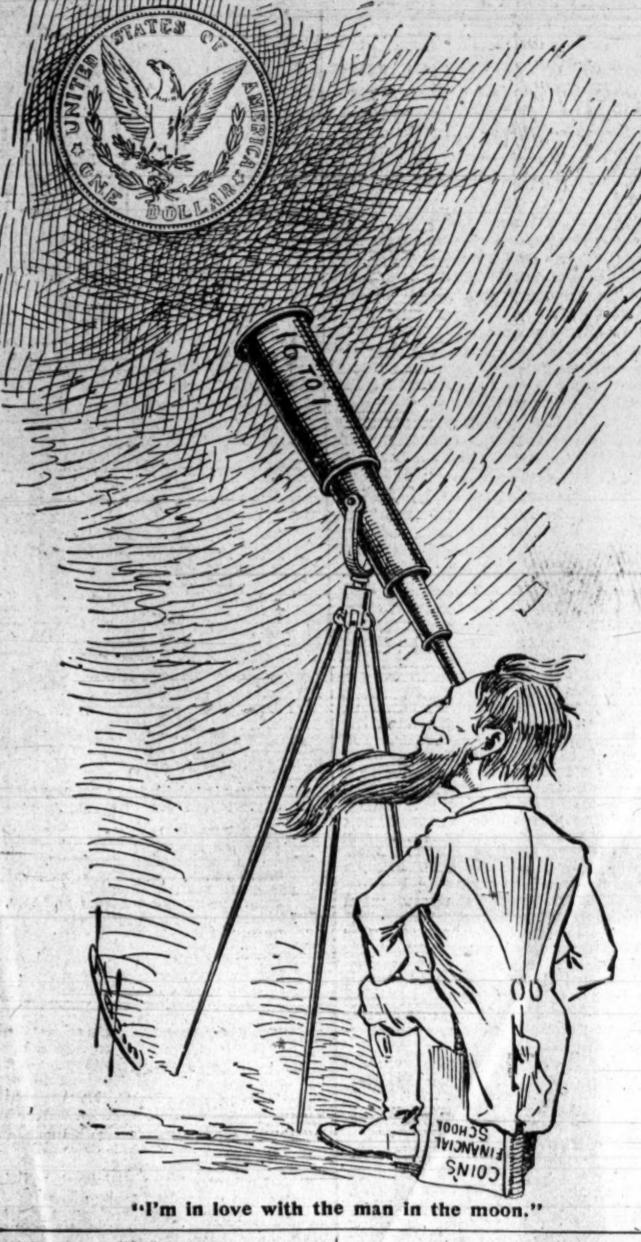
absent and Judge Conley issued an

attachment for him to appear.

Alexander Jones, the village blacksmith, was buried beneath the timbers of his shop. He was taken out badly bruised. It is thought that he will recover. His body was carried along the ground until it struck and was dashed to pieces. Edward Chisholm was seriously injured if not fatally injured by the fall of his barn.

The cyclone went through the vil-

THE SONG OF THE FREE-SILVERITE.



"I'm in love with the man in the moon."

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR THE UNIONISTS.

Harcourt is Defeated in His District.

The Marquis of Lorne is Successful—Home Rule for Ireland and the Crusade Against the Lords Receive a Decided Set-back.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

NEW YORK, July 13.—The World's London cable says that there were twenty-two contested elections in England today, and the returns at midnight show that the Unionists have gained eight seats, in proportion more than one-third. This indicates an overwhelming Unionist majority for the next house.

The most astonishing fact is the defeat of Sir William Vernon Harcourt in Derby, regarded heretofore as the very heart of Liberal England. There can be no doubt that it is due to Harcourt's veto bill. The keepers of the public houses, otherwise our barkeepers, united their following with the Tories, the Church party and the anti-Harriet people.

The cause against the Home Lords is related to the distribution of seats. As to the English, the coalition government can do what it likes. It looks as if they would have a majority sufficient to make them entirely independent of the Irish vote, so that the old Parnell tactics of obstruction will be of no avail in the next house. The papers have almost daily accounts of ruffianism, in one English election district another.

Mr. Cook said that the contracted servitude from a British environment was not broad enough for an American to live in.

The lecturer quickly concluded his address, with a few remarks on annexation. He bade good-by to Minister Willis and Dr. MacArthur and left the hall amid silence, clearly mad through and through.

The exchange of words created tremendous excitement among those present, and when the Miowera sailed

it was still the one single topic of conversation. After the departure of the American Minister, he was given an ovation. The levee lasted over half an hour. Rev. D. H. Birnie, Prof. Scott, Dr. McGrew and several other prominent men present said that they were on the point of interesting Mr. Cook when Minister Willis protested.

The Star editorially says that

the American Minister found the

COAST RECORDS

SECRETLY MARRIED.

DR. J. MILTON BOWERS ACQUIRES ANOTHER WIFE.

The Hero of a Sensational Poisoning Case Is Tied for a Fourth Time.

Some Peculiar Circumstances Are Mentioned in Connection with the Others.

Deacon Oldham Confused—Peculiar Story of Love and Jealousy—Pest on Roberts Island—J. Lawson on Trial.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES) SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—(Special Dispatch) Dr. J. Milton Bowers, hero of the most sensational poisoning case in California, criminal annals, was married secretly recently to his fourth wife, a woman who befriended him when he lay in the shadow of the gallows for months. Bowers married Miss Mary Bird, a San Jose schoolteacher, on May 27 last at Denver, but the fact has just leaked out here.

Bowers, whose specialty in medicine is women's diseases, has had a remarkable career. On November 1, 1885, his third wife, Cecilia Bowers, died here under suspicious circumstances.

Her brother, Henry Benhayon, on the following day complained to the police that Bowers had poisoned his sister, as he wanted to marry Miss Bird, of whom he was enamored.

Bowers was arrested when it was shown that the dead woman's stomach was full of phosphorus.

He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but securing a new trial, and again was convicted. It was while he was waiting the result of his second appeal in 1887 that Henry Benhayon committed suicide, leaving a written confession that he poisoned his sister.

The Mayor's appointees are: Chief of Police, M. H. Kingsbury; Chief of Detectives, Israel Roff, and Harbor Master, John Garwood. Kingsbury denounced the A. P. A., and neither Garwood nor Roff are members.

The A. P. A. decide that they will make the Mayor revoke his distasteful appointments, or resign his office.

The Mayor's constituents are: Alfred S. Potter, D. C. Leek, and

On this, Bowers was released, though many believed that he had really poisoned Benhayon and had the confession forged. He resumed the practice of his profession and has lived here since. The woman whom he married last May, while he was in jail and polluted in his cell, Bowers has a tough marital record. On October 21, 1873, Bowers' house in Chicago was burned and the police had a strong suspicion that he set the place on fire to get the insurance.

On March 18, 1874, Bowers' first wife died in Chicago. He soon abandoned his wife, and soon after this he married Teresa Shirik of San Francisco, who died in about a year under similar circumstances to the first wife, but her parents refused to permit an autopsy on the body.

Bowers, though over 60 years of age, is very active. He went into an unpleasant notoriety about a year ago by the suicide of a young woman in the office of Dr. Leek, adjoining Bowers' office. Bowers attended Leek, who also tried suicide and concealed the woman's death for twenty-four hours.

IN A HURRY.

An Englishwoman Pressing Her Suit for Divorce.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Ethel Marion Hertslet, an English woman who brought suit for divorce against her husband, Gerald Spencer Hertslet, last October, has filed an affidavit in the Superior Court urging the trial of the suit at once. Hertslet is the son of Sir Edward Hertslet, formerly secretary of the Foreign Office and custodian of the archives of England. The couple were married against the protests of Hertslet's father, and, after losing \$100,000 on a California fruit farm, their troubles began.

Mrs. Hertslet brought suit for a divorce, alleging desertion, cruelty and infidelity. Hertslet, who was in England, promptly denied all of the charges, and filed a cross-complaint charging his wife with infidelity and naming as co-respondent Claude Bell, a relative of Mrs. Hertslet, whose residence has been at a standstill.

Mrs. Hertslet says that this delay is the fault of her absence, and she is now insisting on an immediate trial. She states that by reason of the long delay she is suffering great injury in her profession as an actress.

CROSS PURPOSES.

Familiar Story of Love and Jealousy Ending Disastrously.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The cause of the murderous attack recently made on James Godfrey, killed by Thomas Tracy and Peter O'Keefe, has been unraveled by the police, and with the solution of the mystery comes a story of love and jealousy seldom seen except in novels. The central figure in the case is Miss Catherine Nugent, a comely young woman, who conducts a boarding-house. Godfrey, who is now hovering between life and death at a hospital, became infatuated with Miss Nugent in Ireland, and induced her to emigrate with him to America. He had \$1400 in the bank, and, at the request of his wife, Miss Nugent, who desired to conduct a boarding-house, he gave her the money to establish a place in this city.

About this time Godfrey's trouble's began. Thomas Tracy appeared on the scene, and, as he was prompt enough to tell in love with him. Godfrey, who was engaged to the young woman, when to secure a marriage license. When the couple appeared before a priest the next day, however, Tracy had forgotten the license, and had to leave his fiancee at the altar while he went after the document. Tracy, however, soon appeared on the scene. He demanded that she revoke all her promises to Tracy and marry him instead. The young woman consented, and the couple retraced the steps to the priest's house, where they had quitted but a few minutes previous.

Arrived there, Miss Nugent requested the priest to proceed with the marriage ceremony, and at the same time Godfrey produced his license.

"This is not the same man," said the priest.

"It's the man I'm going to marry," replied the young woman.

But the priest was not to be prevailed upon. He said there was evidently something in the man which would wash his hands of the whole matter. He still declined when Miss Nugent offered him \$40 to proceed with the ceremony.

Arrived there, Miss Nugent requested the priest to proceed with the marriage ceremony, and at the same time Godfrey produced his license.

"This is not the same man," said the priest.

The result of this play at cross-purposes was that the young woman, after two days had a violent quarrel with the Superior Court for the money he had advanced her to fit up the boarding-house, and got a judgment for \$700. After the settlement of the suit he visited her at her house and gave her a beating. For this he was ar-

rested and fined \$10. He, in turn, accused her of stealing his watch, and had her arrested on a charge of petty larceny.

Godfrey says that at the time of the recent attack upon him by Tracy and O'Keefe, he was decoyed to the house by a letter from Miss Nugent. When he arrived there the two men attacked him. He was struck twice on the head with a hatchet, had three ribs broken, was stabbed in the left arm, and his eyes blackened. As a result of his injuries epiphyses set in, and he is now at the point of death.

WILL RUSH THE CASE.

Attorney McKissick Requested to Push the Stanford Suit.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT) SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The government will try to rush the Stanford suit through the appellate court. Judge McKissick, who is handling the legal end of the case, has been ordered to force the case in the United States Appellate Court here. He will file his appeal next week.

Furnished Liquor to Indians.

HEALDSBURG, July 13.—Isaac C. Layman was arrested here this morning charged with furnishing liquor to Indians and others at \$1000 bonds. The arrest was created a sensation, for Layman is a pioneer of this city, having resided here since 1852. He is wealthy, a leader in church circles and is 74 years of age. His preliminary examination has been set for next Wednesday.

estate is valued at \$300,000. The contest will not jeopardize the widow's interest in the estate.

Electricity from Folsom.

SACRAMENTO, July 13.—The electrical circuit was turned on from Folsom power-house this morning. The trial was a complete success. The illumination was perfect and the success of the enterprise is assured. The loss in transmission, generation and distribution is only 20 per cent. This is said to be the longest transmission of electrical power and the most powerful electrical plant in the world.

The Fair Will-thief.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—County Clerk Currey is confident that he is on the track of the Fair will thief, and that he will recover the stolen documents within a few days. Currey is now at Christ Church Chapel in the East End. Sunday services are to be held at 10 a.m. Mathews of that place, who admitted that he has some clew to the thief. It is believed that this will lead to the apprehension of the thief.

Ordinarily the case would not be tried until October, but since the government is so anxious to force matters, a special session will probably be convened here next month to hear the case.

It will probably be presided over by United States Circuit Judge Gilbert of Oregon. Judge Hawley of Nevada and Judge Morrow of this district, will, without doubt, be his associates.

A. P. A. ROW.

The Mayor of Stockton Makes Distasteful Appointments.

STOCKTON, July 13.—There is war in the A.P.A. camp in Stockton. Lodge No. 71 held a meeting last night and denounced H. N. Baggs, the A.P.A. Mayor. Tonight another meeting will be held, and members of the A.P.A. threaten to burn Baggs in effigy. The trouble is all on account of three appointments made by the Mayor of this city.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and they have created a nest in the stalk, where it lays eggs. The farmers on the island say that their crops will be lessened five sacks to the acre.

A Wheat Pest.

STOCKTON, July 13.—The wheat crop on Roberts Island which promised to give the largest yields of any year, have been greatly damaged or late by the appearance of a peculiar pest.

It is a fly, which has made a nest in the stalk, where it lays eggs. The farmers on the island say that their crops will be lessened five sacks to the acre.

A Used-up Chinaman.

VENTURA, July 13.—A Chinaman with a rifle, who had his teeth knocked out and otherwise badly bruised and cut, was brought to this city tonight for medical attendance.

He claims to have been attacked by five white boys near Santa Paula, eighteen miles from here, who beat him with iron bars and stones. He will probably die.

Burned in Bed.

VALLEJO, July 13.—James McGee died from injuries received this morning in a fire at the Union Hotel, where he had a room. A man, who was sleeping in the bedclothes on fire by smoking in bed. The fire caught on a wooden partition. McGee lost consciousness and was fatally burned.

An Old Comstocker Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—James G. Rule, the well-known mining man, died today. He was prominent on the Comstock and was a member of the John D. Sharon combination and the Bonanza Club. He believed that he had located a new and rich deposit in the Comstock a few years ago, but investigation did not confirm his prediction.

New Election Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The newly-appointed election commissioners of San Francisco all qualified this morning to be Superior Court commissioners, and the third went to a man who publicly denounced the society at the recent Republican convention.

The Mayor's appointees are: Chief of Police, M. H. Kingsbury; Chief of Detectives, Israel Roff, and Harbor Master, John Garwood. Kingsbury denounced the A. P. A., and neither Garwood nor Roff are members.

The A. P. A. decide that they will make the Mayor revoke his distasteful appointments, or resign his office.

The Mayor's constituents are: Alfred S. Potter, D. C. Leek, and

RENO FIRES.

Alfred S. Potter Badly Burned—Attemped Incendiary.

RED BLUFF, July 13.—An attempt was made last evening to burn the property of Mrs. Reno, who is in San Francisco on her wedding trip. Two young ladies saw a man throw a ball of fire on the top of the shed in the rear of the residence, and immediately gave the alarm. The flames were extinguished before damage was done.

Early this morning a man named Alfred S. Potter was so badly burned that he may not recover. He arose at 3:40 o'clock to go to Sacramento, where his wife and child reside, and in some manner a lamp exploded, throwing oil over him, burning his head and breast frightfully. Physicians say that he is fatally burned.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Frank A. Lewis Kills His Brother-in-law at Whitmore.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT) REDDING, July 13.—Whitmore, a settlement forty miles west of Redding, was the scene of a bloody tragedy today. Frank A. Lewis shot his brother-in-law, William Farrell, with a rifle, and, failing to kill him outright, compelled him to run away.

Lewis then escaped to the mountains. The immediate cause of the tragedy is not known, but it is supposed to be the result of family difficulties. Lewis was married to Farrell's sister, who is said to be a half-breed. Lewis is well known.

Deacon Oldham Confused.

YUMA (Ariz.), July 13.—W. D. Dorsey, the president, in obedience to the petition of ten members of the Arizona Press Association, today issued a call for a special meeting of the association to be held at Phoenix on July 20 to consider the action of the editor of some members of the association in attacking the trial of David Oldham, the son of Sir Edward Hertslet, formerly secretary of the Foreign Office and custodian of the archives of England.

The couple were married against the protests of Hertslet's father, and, after losing \$100,000 on a California fruit farm, their troubles began.

Mrs. Hertslet brought suit for a divorce, alleging desertion, cruelty and infidelity. Hertslet, who was in England, promptly denied all of the charges, and filed a cross-complaint charging his wife with infidelity and naming as co-respondent Claude Bell, a relative of Mrs. Hertslet, whose residence has been at a standstill.

Mrs. Hertslet says that this delay is the fault of her absence, and she is now insisting on an immediate trial. She states that by reason of the long delay she is suffering great injury in her profession as an actress.

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Two Drawings.

San Francisco's Police Commissioner Inspects New York.

VANCOUVER (B.C.) July 13.—W. J. Bambridge, a well-known printer, was drowned this afternoon while bathing. His wife, who accompanied him, was unable to help him. Capt. Thady of the steamer Flamingo was drowned at Ladys Landing. He was missed from this steamer on Wednesday last, and the body was only recovered today. Capt. Thady was formerly master of the well-known tramp steamer Zambezi, which for many years was engaged in the oriental trade.

That Indorsement of Hughes.

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GUNST'S TRAVELS.

SAN JOSE, July 13.—The litigation involving the estate of Samuel K. Bishop, a pioneer of this State, who died of appendicitis two years ago, was commenced this afternoon by Frances E. Lester, who acted with the testator's widow, Mrs. Bishop, and the other heirs.

Bishop, against the other heirs, Jacob Rich and others. The plaintiff desires the lands and premises, valued at about \$100,000, partitioned. Young Bishop is entitled to two-ninths of the estate.

Gray Johns Green.

STOCKTON, July 13.—J. T. Gray, the second one of the trio of bungo men who fled Farmer Black out of \$2000, was found guilty today. The jury was out thirteen minutes. The third man to be tried is Clinton Smith, who was the "Tongue-tied Mouth" Green, who was first convicted, and Gray are old-time sharpers who have always been able to square cases against them. They take the situation philosophically.

A Bootblack to Retire.

FRESNO, July 13.—Charles Brown, a bootblack, who was indicted and convicted on the charge of an attempt to murder, was today sentenced by Judge Carter to one year in the County Jail and to pay a fine of \$750. Brown, a few months ago, attempted to kill a fellow-bootblack named Thos. Brown, who did not live up to his promise to pay Brown's debts. Thos. Brown was badly wounded, but as soon as he recovered was spirited away and did not appear as a witness.

Senator Foley's Alleged Heir.

RENO (Nev.), July 13.—In accordance with a petition filed in the District Court this morning, Dr. G. H. Thomas of Reno was appointed as guardian of Mrs. Alice M. Hartley's infant child, alleged son and heir of the late Senator M. D. Foley, who was killed by Mrs. Hartley. It is said that suit will be immediately commenced against the Foley estate for the child's portion. The

Chinese Republic.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from Yokohama to the Pall Mall Gazette says that a band of 700 Chinese made an attack on the Japanese at Hain-Chu, Formosa, on Wednesday, July 10, and were repelled after a short fight with a loss of 200 killed. A large number were taken prisoners. The Japanese lost but eleven men.

A "HOLY SMOKER."

RELIGION AS SERVED UP IN LONDON.

Christ Church Chapel, East End, inaugurates a New Departure in Sunday Services for Working Men—Marmalade and Tea Dished with Doxology.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES)

LONDON, July 13.—(Special Dispatch.) The experiment of making tobacco an ally of religion promises to be a success in the estimation of those who have undertaken it. The invitation to partake of a smoke at Christ Church Chapel in the East End, which was opened only two weeks ago, has been so great that it has become the poorest of the poor. A few came smoking. The others carried pipes in their mouths with the bowls inverted, to denote emptiness. The gentlemen who were to conduct the service, and who blew clouds of smoke from their briar-roots, commenced to smoke the tobacco. Some who were present, who had never smoked before, took the pipe and began to smoke at the same time.

The time all were served and plentiful wreaths of smoke were curling roofward, several ladies, who were there to assist in the religious part of the proceedings, took seats on the platform, and the religious part of the service began.

Then there was a hymn, in which all joined, and then a sermon, which was delivered in a quiet and orderly way.

The time all were served and plentiful wreaths

JULY 14, 1895.

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

LINERS.

TO LET—

Houses.

TO LET—\$44 CROCKER ST., LESS THAN 5 minutes from police, fire, and other city railroads; electric light; screen flat; with bathroom and every modern convenience; fine location for furnished rooms; rent very reasonable. Inquire H. BRYSON BLOCK, 14.

TO LET—DESIRABLE 10-ROOM HOUSE near Main. Rent \$12 per month. Apartments, ranges, and washes all complete, including water for \$3 per month; will give lease if desired. BARK REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE BRICK BLOCK, 165,000 sq. ft. floor space, good location for wholesale business, warehouse or manufacturing; long lease, low rent. CALKINS & CLAFFE, 165 S. Broadway.

TO LET—16 ROOM HOUSE, first-class, well decorated, modern, first-class. Olive st. near tenth; will lease for 1 year. HITCHCOCK BROS., 12½ S. Broadway. NEWELL & Bader Block.

TO LET—5 ROOM HOUSE, BATH, PANTRY, kitchen, etc.; good location for wholesale business, warehouse or manufacturing; long lease, low rent. CALKINS & CLAFFE, 165 S. Broadway.

TO LET—IF YOU WANT A CHEAP 2-STORY 7-room house, apply to F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANT 6-ROOM UPPER, PLAT. 300,000 sq. ft. floor space, good location; oil, gas, water, gas stove, gas fixtures, etc. G. D. STREETER & CO., 110 S. Broadway.

TO LET—\$20 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON LO gas and Freeman ave.; partly furnished; large bath, lawn, water free; key next door. STIMSON BROS., 216 S. Broadway.

TO LET—NICE 5-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, good location, close in, Olive st. near Eleventh. HITCHCOCK BROS., 12½ S. Broadway.

TO LET—\$100 10-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE near College st. and Main st. 12½ W. 15th; a long lease may be had. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway.

TO LET—\$24 S. FLOWER, NEAR EIGHTH st. beautiful modern flat, 6 rooms; shades, curtains, etc.; electric bell, gas, etc. 14½ S. Spring.

TO LET—VACANT SEPT. 1. QUARTERS now occupied by L. A. Business College. For particulars inquire J. WEIL, 200 Commercial.

TO LET—2 STOREROOMS ON N. MAIN ST. near College st. and Main st. 12½ W. 15th; a long lease may be had. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway.

TO LET—\$24 S. FLOWER, NEAR EIGHTH st. beautiful modern flat, 6 rooms; shades, curtains, etc.; electric bell, gas, etc. 14½ S. Spring.

TO LET—NICE 5-ROOM HOUSE, 17TH NEAR HILL; everything modern and good; only \$35.00. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 365 W. Second.

TO LET—3-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH, arranged for 2 families; stables, etc. 118 S. San Julian near Seventh st. Inquire 514 S. Spring.

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TO LET—\$100 3-ROOM COTTAGE, UNFURNISHED, NO BATH, 1 block from Central Ave.; rent \$10. 14

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The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHER OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

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L. E. MOSHER.....Vice-President, MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
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N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business Office 29.

The Los Angeles Times

Founded December 4, 1881.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Post Office for transmission as second-class mail matter

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions. Articles should be typewritten and MSS. sent flat. Practice brevity and write plainly.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

City subscribers to The Times visiting the country or seaside resorts during the summer can have the daily mailed to them, for a week or longer, by ordering and preparing for the same at the publication office, or they can have it delivered in any of the seaside towns by ordering from the local agent, and paying in advance.

THE "BICYCLE FACE."

Almost unanimously the medical fraternity have pronounced in favor of bicycle-riding as a healthful exercise, invigorating for both mind and body, if pursued rationally, so as not to overtax the strength. This view of the matter tallies with the experience of thousands upon thousands of persons who have derived great benefit from this form of exercise. Of course, if bicycle-riding be carried to extremes, it is injurious, as is any other form of exercise. The temptation is great, with beginners, to overdo the matter in their excess of enthusiasm, and great self-denial is too often necessary to avoid over-exertion and its injurious results.

But now comes a London physician and announces, contrary to the general verdict of his fellow-professionals, that bicycle-riding is injurious, per se. He states the matter in this wise:

"They frequently wear an anxious look and an unwholesome pallor, which are so characteristic that one may almost speak of the 'bicycle face.' Watch them descend at an inn; a good many exhibit anything but the exhilaration of healthy exercise. Some are more than pale; their faces have the peculiar gray hue which betokens nervous exhaustion. And they complain of headache—a singular complaint for young men engaged in an athletic pastime. This is true of so many as to be quite noticeable, and to make people ask why bicyclists always 'look so steady.'

"The fact that evil effects associated with the two-wheeled machine are not experienced with the bicycle, although the latter entails far more exertion, gives a clew to what I believe to be the explanation. The distinguishing feature of the bicycle, and especially the safety, is the difficulty in maintaining equilibrium. 'Learning' to ride means mastering the art of keeping the machine upright. It has a tendency to fall to one side or the other all the time, which has to be counteracted by a special effort. The learner knows it very well to his cost, but once having learned he forgets about it, and does his balancing more or less automatically. Nevertheless, the effort is still there and puts a constant, though unconscious effort upon the brain and nervous system. The reason why the bicycle has to be 'learned' at all is that the center of equilibrium in the brain requires to be taught the business of doing its duty under novel circumstances. The falling bicycle is maintained upright by a constant series of small muscular movements, which unconsciously adjust the weight in the proper position, and are themselves controlled by a special brain center situated in the back of the head. The strain upon this center is incessant, though unmarked, and some people cannot stand it for more than a short time. This is that causes the headache and the nervous exhaustion."

As to the pallor of which the London doctor speaks, it is undoubtedly caused by over-exertion on long or fast runs over bad roads. Such over-taxing of the strength, as has been said, is highly injurious. But the "evil effects" which the doctor ascribes to the effort necessary to maintain the bicycle in an upright position, are evidently grossly exaggerated. Indeed, it is almost or quite a demonstrable fact that no such evil effects exist. The doctor is evidently not a bicycle-rider. If he were, he would know that there is practically no effort required to maintain the machine in equilibrium after the rider has learned its behavior under varying conditions. Balance is the last thing which gives a person anxiety to the experienced rider of the wheel. It is a matter which takes care of itself. A person who has become thoroughly familiar with the wheel can ride easily without touching either of the handle-bars, guiding his course by a gentle swaying motion of the body.

As a matter of fact, the effort to keep the wheel in an upright position is no more than that required to maintain equilibrium in walking. A person in walking is also "maintained upright by a constant series of small muscular movements, which unconsciously adjust the weight in the proper position." This adjustment is no whit more difficult in the one case than in the other, and any experienced bicyclist will testify. Whatever of injury results from bicycle-riding is due to overtaxing the strength, or possibly, in some cases, to a humped-up, unnatural posture. The latter is not at all necessary, nor, for that matter, is the

entitled: "Why I am an Annexationist." The title itself is enough to refute the story that ex-Minister Thurston, soured by his treatment at Washington, advocates the restoration of the monarchy. In this address he said:

"We can and will hold these islands against all comers and for any length of time that is necessary in the interests of honest, responsible republican government and civilization. We are doing our genuine heavy odds, however. It is a heavy tax on our pockets. It is a still heavier strain on the hearts and minds of the honest and loyal men and women of this country. At the same time we propose, no matter how long it takes or what it costs, with the help of God and the American people, to give this country and this people peace and liberty, such as it can acquire in no other way, through union with its earliest friend and natural protector, the United States of America."

THINK OF THESE THINGS.

We of the present live too fast. We do everything in a hurry. We do not take time for rest. We take our business cares with us everywhere, to the home, to the table, to our chambers at night, and mingle them with all our attempts at recreation. We have not learned the art of letting go, of divorcing ourselves from care, when in search of rest and pleasure. In fact, we do not give half as much heed to our necessities as the wise farmer does to those of his stock.

The professional man and the man with large business interests are especially at fault in this respect, and while they may acquire wealth, they lose half the enjoyment of living. There is nothing like being in touch with his fellows to make a man happy, and it does not follow by any means that he is the most successful man who has the most money, for he may be bankrupt in everything else that would afford him pleasure.

It would be well if we would take heed of some of the lessons that Nature teaches. She is never in haste. The great geologic eras show us how patiently she labors, taking vast periods of time to accomplish the work of evolution which she is carrying on. She builds no worlds in a single day; she takes weeks, even, for the perfecting of a blade of grass, and in making ready for the opening flower. She demands a century, almost, for the Democracy has been built almost solidly against it. It is exceedingly frigid weather when a Democrat votes for the suppression of the liquor traffic, in Iowa or elsewhere.

Modern methods of sanitation have materially decreased the death-rate in many European cities during the past few years. The officially-reported death-rates per 10,000 inhabitants were as follows last year in the cities named: Moscow, 311; St. Petersburg, 314; Rouen, 313; Hayre, 298; Naples, 277; Milan, 250; Dublin, 247; Munich, 237; Cologne, 231; Prague, 221; Bordeaux, 213; London, 177; Lille, 176; Berlin, 172; The Hague, 169; Frankfurt, 165; Bristol, 154.

An inheritance-tax bill has passed the Connecticut Senate, which imposes a uniform tax of 1% of 1 per cent on all property in excess of \$2000 which passes by will or by the intestate laws of the State. This is a small tax, but it will yield a large aggregate revenue, for most of the property in the State (which is estimated at about \$1,000,000,000) changes hands on an average once in about thirty years.

The British government borrowed \$6,000,000 the other day at less than 3-1/2 per cent. interest, and could have had ten times the amount at the same rate, had it needed it. There is no valid reason why Uncle Sam should pay 4 and 5 per cent., when money in Europe is crowding forward for investment at less than 1 per cent.

And so it is elsewhere. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." Deliberation is essential to perfection, and if modern civilization could get rid of this fever of haste that has seized upon it, the work accomplished by it would be more enduring and valuable.

Nature in most lands has her season of rest. In our old home she goes to sleep once a year under her blanket of snow. The tides in her river-vessels are chilled; the sap in her trees and plants seeks the cradle of roots for rest, and, like them, men should have periods of rest that life's great work may be better done and life's activities be prolonged.

We die too early. Old age should not come at 60. Twenty years later ought to be time enough to think of growing old, and if we lived as we ought, and not as we do, under the high pressure of haste and business, we would not think of shaking hands with old age before that period, or of being laid upon the shelf that we might give place to younger men. Let us think of these things.

President Cleveland may console himself in his disappointment because it was not a boy by the reflection that he now has in his family, perhaps, three new women in embryo.

If the Christian Endeavorers expected to convert Boston from its evil ways, they are likely to find a great deal bigger than they anticipated.

Since Debs went to jail the wages of the Pullman employees have been raised 10 per cent. Is there any relation between these two facts?

Johann Most, the loud-mouthed anarchist of New York, is now a saloon-keeper. Water will find its level. So will beer.

Business has improved in spite of Democratic legislation, not because of it.

Sound Money.

(New York Bond Record) It is now generally admitted that a solid, substantial business improvement has set in and is likely to continue. There is only one possible cloud, and that is as yet unbroken, which is that those contending for sound money are likely to triumph. By the term "sound money" the Bond Record understands the single gold standard with the use of silver for subsidiary payments.

Next to the South and the silver-products States, the free-silver movement has been supposed to be most virulent in the so-called granger States, and especially so in Kansas. This is the State which gave Pfeffer to the United States Senate. It has been, and probably still is, the most virulent abroad, looked upon as a hotbed of all kinds of financial and industrial heresies.

With a view of determining what the real public sentiment is in this State, we asked Charles S. Glead, one of its foremost citizens, a prominent lawyer and an attorney, who was not only so already favorably known to our readers, to write an article setting forth his honest opinion of the true public sentiment of Kansas on the currency question. His article gives a most encouraging opinion, and the editor of the Bond Record shows that Kansas can probably be counted upon to range herself on the side of "sound money." This probability will become a certainty if Kansas has a good crop of corn this autumn.

I may say right here that the plain people of the United States readily like "flat" money ideas during "hard times," and as readily forget them with returning prosperity. When they are busy in the field or the shop they have no time or desire to discuss or think about "free silver" or "soft money." Then it is that the Peffers and Harveys and all of that ilk find their occupation gone and stop their haranguing for lack of an audience.

Every sign of the times points to the same outcome—that the Times may be right, and that the inhabitants of Southern California will feel a pain in, for them, in a large degree, is due to the success which had attended it and which made last night's pleasant event possible. It was the inauguration of the new printing press for The Los Angeles Daily Times, a press so large and so perfect in its arrangement, and of so great a capacity that it has but few superiors in California.

In order to more fittingly commemorate the event, the management of The Times extended an invitation to some friends and acquaintances to be present on the occasion. Everything had been put in readiness to receive in a becoming manner the invited guests. About 8 o'clock the earliest of them began to arrive and as they did they were taken in charge, as far as practicable, by Col. L. E. Mosher, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chandler, Mrs. Franklin Booth, Mr. A. M. McPherson and others, more or

THE "OLD GUARD."

UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

The Latest New Printing Press is Viewed by Throngs of Invited Guests.

A Model Newspaper Office Given Over to the Visitors for Their Inspection and Approval.

Machinery and Music, Presses and Poetry, Linotypes and Lemonade in the Evening's Programme. Strictly in the Swim.

THE MODERN PRINTING-PRESS.

What power is it that makes Today so great. This new Tomorrow of old Time so fair? So different from its yesterdays? What has broadened so our thought? What!

Tis that upon the wide expanse of life

The world is thrown; the lettered press tells all!

Its daily history. The days are no

More fruitful as in elder times when men

With slow unages ne'er struck each alone

Undreaming of his brother, and feeling

Selidom the warm subtle touch of spirit.

Not as now in those old days did we clasp

Hands sunset with sunrise, and read the whole

World's story, pulse answering pulse while all

Girded themselves for progress. Unto us

Some new marvels doth each hour, each day

brought.

To be brooded on, some new thought, or some

High purpose that shall move mankind nor let

The race slip downward. Ah, mightier than

The sword the hands of those who guide the

press!

And lift the sleepy lids of ignorance,

Make plain the unguessed wisdoms of our lives.

Tis they who make these later days so great.

Invention hath wrought for them and builded

For them time's latest wonder—the modern

press.

Looking at this gigantic, iron-ribbed

And noisy monster, like some huge Cyclops

Feeding on the white-webbed and letterless

Paper, which in a breath it draws through its

Vast frame, leaving the impress on it of

The great world's action—the story of the

Way God hath ruled men since yesterday—

Telling—

What Care hath wrought and white-faced

Purity.

And what black and hydra-headed Crime hath

Done; how Peace hath smiled and grim-

visaged War

Bath breathed with threatening thunders; how

Winds have

Swept with cyclonic footsteps, and mighty

Floods surged through river arteries and burst

Them, leaping on the land and swallowing

Men like atoms; how Labor hath uplifted

Its strong arms, smiting in red-hot wrath

Big, well-fed monopolies; how, in high

Places men have hatched out party schemes,

and

And smooth robes, wearing friendship's guise,

Slashed with treacherous speech from trusting

Dupes;

How Science hath sped on unwilling toads,

Till all the story of a day is told

In one short moment's space—I could but marvel

While self spake with self, and said, this wondrous

Iron thing is clothed upon with mind; human

Thought is on it like a garment. Not a

Whirl but is mind-touched and inspired to

Action. Not a revolving cylinder,

Or a wheel that turns not like a flying

Comet, but is the full embodiment

Of inventive thought. It is marvelous!

A creation almost God-like in its

Completeness. Unimpassable, yet

Quick—answering to the sway of mind!

Thoughts leaping from its metal fingers as if

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETINS.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 13.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.02; at 5 p.m., 29.00. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 61 deg. and 63 deg. Maximum temperature, 80 deg.; minimum temperature, 59 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 13, 1895. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 5 p.m., 70th meridian time.

Station	Temperature	Bar. Ther.
Los Angeles, clear	70.90	69
San Diego, clear	70.92	66
San Luis Obispo, clear	70.80	66
Pismo, clear	70.80	96
San Francisco, clear	70.92	58
Sacramento, clear	70.82	58
Red Bluff, clear	70.82	58
Bakersfield, clear	70.02	58
Roseburg, partly cloudy	70.94	84
Portland, clear	70.00	82

EASTERN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Station	Ther.
Salt Lake City, clear	84
Cheyenne, partly cloudy	84
Havre, clear	84
Billings, clear	84
Omaha, cloudy	82
Dodge City, partly cloudy	80
Abilene, cloudy	86
San Antonio, clear	78
St. Louis, clear	78
Kansas City, partly cloudy	78
Chicago, cloudy	78

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The term "lead-pipe cinch" has at last a practical illustration. A Chinaman was knocked down with a piece of lead pipe in a Chinatown den the other night, and "clinch'd" for \$40.

If you don't want to stay in town today no limitation of transportation facilities need deter you from going hence, for the trains scheduled to run seaward and mountainward are almost countless.

It is funny how much more people know of rumors than of facts and how forgetful they can become when asked to repeat under oath what they may have been previously free enough to express.

The Red, White and Blue and the Blue, White and Red floated together most amicably in last evening's parade. And the men who carried them waved them back and forth with all the ease and grace of a Fourth-of-July vocal-ist.

C'est aujourd'hui l'anniversaire de la prise de la Bastille! Paris, un des plus grands événements dans l'histoire de la France. Nos citoyens français de Los Angeles ne vont pas l'oublier. Ils ont fait des arrangements de le célébrer par une fete champêtre qui aura lieu dans Sycamore Grove près de cette ville. The Times leur souhaite un bon temps et bon appetit.

There was another fireworks accident last night during the French parade. It was not so very serious, only it caused the victim a good deal of pain. As usual, it was not the careless fellow who shot the deadly rocket who got hurt. A vigorous educational campaign is needed to teach people that a crowded city street is not the place to shoot skyrockets and giant firecrackers.

Values in real estate have an upward tendency in Riverside county. As an indication, a gentleman living in the northern portion of the State who owns a 160-acre tract in the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley irrigation district, near Winchester, notified his agents in Riverside yesterday morning to take his land off the market or advance the price 50 per cent. A number of real estate dealers have received similar instructions from holders of property there and throughout the county.

The action of the police the other night in compelling the crowd that was wont to congregate at First and Main streets, to disperse, has had a salutary effect and is generally commended notwithstanding the fact that several citizens of more or less prominence were arrested for refusing to move on. The streets have been comparatively clean at that point since the arrests were made, and people who have occasion to use the thoroughfares for the purposes for which they were intended can now pass along without being jostled by a crowd of loafers.

The fact that the smooth young faker "H. E. Howland," has been sent to San Quentin, may serve as an example for others of his ilk who hover hereabout. Smooth, sleek, saint-like rogues can fool dotards and sniveling, crooked-minded women for some time, but they'll come to the end of their tether eventually. A good spanking of some of his deluded dupes should now follow. There are altogether too many non-tax-paying dogs in Los Angeles, and they are not all in Dogtown or Sonora-town, either, for they are innumerable in the southern portion of the city. Since a man was fined the other day for trying to teach his dog better manners than to run out and bark at passing people, the ownerless canine pests have gained assurance and are becoming more and more offensive in their attentions to total strangers.

There is a controversy between citizens of Santa Barbara and members of the Common Council of that municipality as to the advisability of voting bonds for paving all the graded unpaved streets of the city now, or postponing such action until experiments have proven which is the best kind of pavement. The city officials appear to be rampant to go ahead with the paving without delay, while many level-headed property-holders argue that it would be better to wait until it is seen how work already done withstands the wear and tear of traffic. The question as to the superiority of crude or cooked bituminous rock enters into the controversy. To the casual observer it would seem to be the part of wisdom to settle beyond question what kind of paving is best and cheapest in the long run, then go ahead. Whatever course is pursued, it is hoped the Channel City will get a better quality of pavement than disgraces many of the streets of Los Angeles.

FOR a good table claret try our Sonoma Zinfandel, 50c per gallon. T. Vache & Co., Compt. and Alameda, Cal. 50c.

DR. WARD, 455 S. Broadway. Tel. 14L.

TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

THE FRENCH CITIZENS MAKE A CREDITABLE SHOWING.

Beginning Their Fourteenth of July Celebration with Fire-works and Music—The Great Fête Champêtre Today at Sycamore Grove.

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT.

Improvements Made Under Government Directors Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The annual report of the Chief of Engineers on river and harbor improvement in California, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Reynolds, says of the work at San Diego Harbor, that the trestle was advanced under the new contract during the last fiscal year 882 feet. The jetty wall was further completed to high water for a length of 224 feet and the foundation course was laid for 248 feet additional. During the coming season work will be prosecuted to the extent of available funds. The wall will be built up to high water for several hundred feet. A spur about 300 feet long will be built on the channel side.

No effects of the jetty extension have yet been noticed upon the bar-depth and none are expected until the work shall have been extended a considerable distance seaward. Some local scour took place before the extension began. As the jetty is extended seaward it is expected that an increase in scour will occur, calling for increased quantities of material for construction, thereby necessarily increasing the cost of construction, but the estimate is conservative.

There remains of the sum appropriated an available balance of \$451,750. Maj. W. F. Heuer has submitted to the Chief Engineer his report on improvements in the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Feather rivers, and at Humboldt, California. The San Joaquin River \$20,980 has been expended during the year, making a total of \$42,246 for improvement. A low-water channel of nine feet has been obtained to Stockton and there has been no interruption of steamboat traffic to that city. In the upper river no local fish smacking operations have benefited the river. Sacramento and Feather rivers the amount expended during the year was \$33,426, making a total of \$61,741. The river is in good navigable condition. The effects of the wing-dams at Hancock shoals just completed cannot now be measured. The river is now deeper and has removed the shoal from the bridge.

Humboldt Bay is the only land-locked harbor in California north of San Francisco. The work of improvement is under the continuous contract system and the harbor entrance is being improved by means of jetties. During the year \$24,000 were expended, making a total expenditure of \$878,727, and two channels twenty-five feet deep have been obtained. Vessels twenty-five feet deep cannot take advantage of the channel, for although they may enter the harbor, they have difficulty in reaching and leaving the wharves of Eureka at low water.

Leaving the wounded man to care of the doctor, the procession moved on to Aliso street, out Aliso to Vignes, then back to the starting point on Aliso and Los Angeles streets.

Then the people went home to get rested for today's fete champêtre at Sycamore Grove.

A MEAT TRUST.

J. J. DONOVAN IN CONTROL OF AN ENGLISH ENTERPRISE.

(REGULAR ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.)

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Advertiser says that, according to letters and telegrams received from Galveston, Tex., within the last few days by his friends, John J. Donovan has obtained a controlling interest in an enterprise which has a capital of \$20,000,000.

In 1888 an English syndicate established six ranches on which to raise and fatten cattle, sheep and lambs for the market, and it is these ranches that have now passed under the direction and principal ownership of Donovan. Two of them are near Sidney, N. Y., one near Marion, and Marion and in Concho County, Tex. Donovan left New York three weeks ago to look affairs over, but before leaving negotiations with the syndicate were practically completed. He will be back toward the end of the month and may sail for Australia before fall.

It is also said here that negotiations have been reached with Kansas City authorities whereby he received \$100,000 as a cash bonus and also a tract of land on which to establish a dressed-meat plant to supply the States with meat which will go direct from the ranch to the table. He will probably open an office in New York.

A RARE LILY.

In the window of a Spring-street florist may be seen a specimen of a rare yellow lily. So far as is known, this variety has only been found in San Bernardino county, this State, and in the mountains of Oregon and in Holland two years ago brought a high price. They grow in almost inaccessible places near small mountain springs, in deep, dark gorges. A woman of this city is the fortunate possessor of eight of these bulbs which she and her husband gathered last year near Bear Valley.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY.

In the window of a Spring-street florist may be seen a specimen of a rare yellow lily. So far as is known, this variety has only been found in San Bernardino county, this State, and in the mountains of Oregon and in Holland two years ago brought a high price. They grow in almost inaccessible places near small mountain springs, in deep, dark gorges. A woman of this city is the fortunate possessor of eight of these bulbs which she and her husband gathered last year near Bear Valley.

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Jacoby Brothers

Strings from Our Pudding
of Values,
Chew Them.

World Beaters
This Week in

Men's Suits.

\$7.35	Magic figures; they represent the price of Men's Sack Suits, large sizes, and worth \$12.50 of any colored money	\$7.35
8.45	Little numerals, but they stand for Men's Sack Suits, worth up to \$16.50 of standard cloth, but now.....	8.45
9.95	Small numbers, when they represent Men's Sack and Frock Suits, worth up to \$17.50, but now cut to.....	9.95
10.75	Never before stood for \$20, but now it does, it buys Men's Imported Clay Worsted Dress Suits, and your size among 'em for.....	10.75
12.45	How charming, when it is known to be the price of the cream of our stock of fine suits, worth up to \$20, but we are loaded for big game, only.	12.45

Take a hammer and beat it into your mind that these five lines of Suits stand right out as the biggest values in men's wear ever placed within your reach.

"Come this week and come a-trottin'."

Read All Our
"ads." and See
What We Have to Say.

Jacoby Brothers

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.
Another Social Scandal Bobs Up in
the Courts.

Another case of domestic infidelity, with a scandal attached, has found its way into the courts. The principals in the trouble are Oscar P. Taylor, a young attorney-at-law, his wife, in name only, Little R. Taylor, and the latter's paramour, Albert G. Burbridge.

Taylor, who appears to be the wronged party in the case, was arrested at the arrest of his wife and Burbridge, at an early hour yesterday morning, for living in open and notorious adultery. The guilty couple were found in a little cottage at No. 613 Ruth avenue, where they have been living for some time as husband and wife.

Sergeant Marion and Officer Rico of the police force made the arrests, being accompanied to the place by Taylor and his brother, who is a student in the Woodward Business College.

Burbridge came to the door in his night clothes when the officers rapped for admission. He was taken completely by surprise. Mrs. Taylor was found in bed, wearing clothes adorning the bedposts and surrounding furniture. He had undoubtedly been sharing the bed with Mrs. Taylor.

The guilty couple were taken to the police station and locked up, but Burbridge soon rustled around and obtained bail for himself and the woman. They were released before Justice Owen in the afternoon, and their examination set for July 16.

Oscar Taylor, the wronged husband, took charge of his two little boys, aged 2 and 3½ years, respectively, who were asleep in their little trundle bed in a room adjoining that in which their mother and Burbridge were.

Mrs. Taylor was the adopted daughter of the late Samuel Morgan of Ontario, who left her a comfortable annuity at the time of his death. Taylor says they were married over four years ago, and lived happily until he went to Riverdale to practice his profession, while his family remained in Ontario. He had not been able to locate his wife, and discovered that his wife was consorting with other men. On approaching her with her infidelity she drew up a contract in her own handwriting, agreeing to an amicable separation, without either party criminating the other. The document, which is very neatly written and accurately corrected, legal form shows Mrs. Taylor to be a woman of intelligence and good education.

After their separation, Mrs. Taylor moved to Los Angeles with her children and took rooms over the City Hall Cafe, where it appears she commenced her intimate relations with Burbridge, who was at that time steward of the cafe. Subsequently she rented the little cottage on Ruth avenue, where she and Burbridge seem to have continued their amour.

Taylor also located in Los Angeles some time ago and, learning of his wife's conduct, he resolved to make an example of her and her paramour, thinking it might prove a valuable lesson for each. Furthermore he contemplated divorce proceedings, so as to gain the legal custody of his children, and the adultery cause, if proven, will assist him to secure his divorce and the guardianship of his offspring.

Mrs. Taylor is only about 22 years old, and is the daughter of one of the well-spoken of his acquaintances in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, and appears to keenly feel the disgrace brought on his household.

It Was a Mistake.

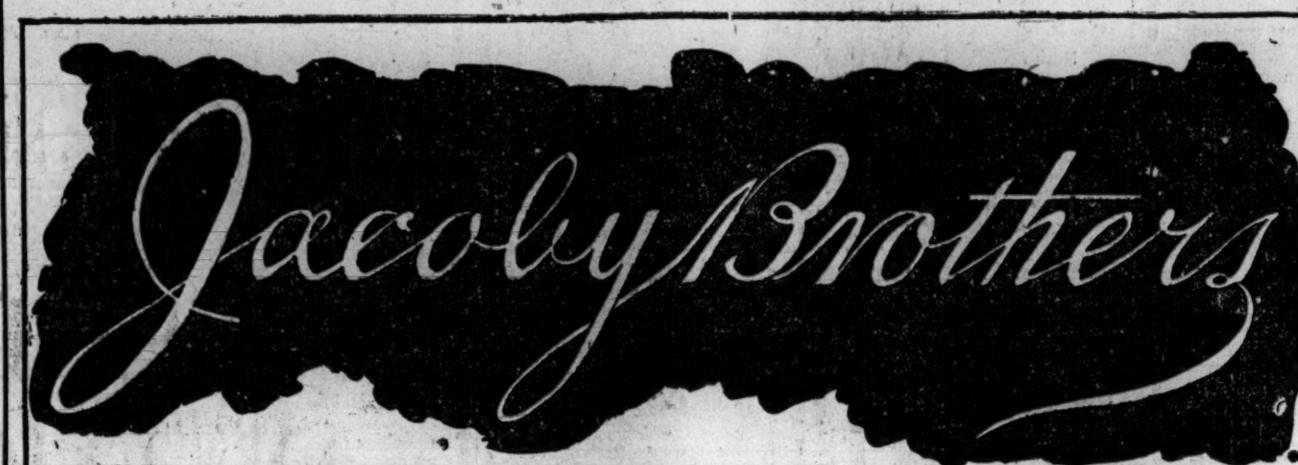
In The Times of Sunday, July 7, in referring to the campaign of Constable Johnston against the houses of ill-fame, the following appeared:

"Since the beginning of the crusade against the bagnios a few months ago,

Damaged by Smoke...

From the engines yesterday. The spray from the water thrown in the street lit upon our sidewalk. Horrible slaughter of seasonable goods. A spark lit upon one of our imported clay Worsted Suits standing in the doorway, and now we just cut them right down to

\$10.75.



OUR GIGANTIC DISSOLUTION SALE

Draws the crowds like a mustard plaster on a lame back. We will pile 'em on a-fresh this coming week, and as long as the good things remain we will serve them without stint. This week's bargains will be more tempting than ever. We are the biggest dollar givers, but the big dollar was in the smoke and the Goddess of Liberty was nearly choked.

Jacoby Brothers

Corks That Come Out of Our
Bottle of Bargains with
a Little Pull.

Shoe Sayings

For Savers and Seekers. Here the prices in cold type; in our window—the goods in genuine leather.

\$1.00	the price, but \$2 the value of Ladies' Tan Oxfords, we cut them to	\$1.00
1.25	the figure for \$2.50 Ladies' Tan Oxfords, all sizes, and cut to	1.25
1.75	the price, but \$3 the value of Ladies' Chrome Tan Oxfords cut to	1.75
2.50	the figure, for \$4.50 Russia Calf Oxfords, all colors, and cut to	2.50
1.50	the money for Ladies' white Canvas Oxfords, worth \$3.00 but now cut to	1.50

Large line Ladies' Southern Ties just arrived yesterday, they come in Dongola Kids and Russells.

2.50	the price for Louis Crosslets, patent leather and French Calf \$5 Shoes cut to	2.50
2.75	the figure, Johnston & Murphy the makers, \$5 the value, low cut, the style and the price cut to	2.75
3.50	the price, Hanan & Son the make, and \$6 the value; they are patent leather full dress shoes, and we move them at	3.50
4.00	the figure for Rockland Russia calf, men's \$5 calf shoes, hand-made and now cut to	4.00
4.95	the price, they are the best shoes made on top of the globe, come from Johnston & Murphy's factory, are worth \$8, but we grind them out	4.95

We are Showing Our
Good Things in the
Windows. See Them.

Jacoby Brothers

Siegel's Scythe is Out.

Prices mown close to the ground. No
Hats carried over from season to season. Now is the
time; this is the store.

\$2.50 Colored Derby Hats, latest shapes and shades at.....	\$1.25
\$2.50 Black Fedora Hats, fur stock, silk trimmed, at.....	\$1.50
\$3.50 and \$3 Black Derby Hats, correct shape, at.....	\$1.90
\$5 and \$4 John B. Stetson Derby Hats, all shades, at.....	\$2.50
\$4 Colored Fedora Hats, fur stock, hand made, at.....	\$2.50
\$1.25 Straw-Hats, very latest shape, may go at.....	75c
\$1 Straw Hats, well made and stylish, at.....	50c

Prices Thinner Than Ever.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. Bargains You Seldom See.

75c Jersey Ribbed Balbriggan at.....	50c
75c Colored Mixed Balbriggan at.....	50c
75c Real French Balbriggan at.....	50c
\$1 English Balbriggan at.....	75c
\$1.25 Silver Gray Mixed at.....	75c
\$1.50 Colored Lisle Thread at.....	\$1.25
\$1.75 Ribbed Lisle Thread at.....	\$1.25
\$1.75 Fine Sanitary Gray at.....	\$1.25
\$1.75 Natural Scotch Gray at.....	\$1.25
The Famous Q. D. unbleached at.....	\$1.25

These prices are quoted by the garment.

Men's Half Hose.

20c Tan and Brown Balbriggan, 2 pairs.....	25c
25c Black, Tans and Un- bleached, only.....	25c
25c Tan and Brown Maco Cotton, 8 pairs.....	50c
\$1.25 Silver Gray Mixed at.....	75c
\$1.50 Colored Lisle Thread at.....	\$1.25
\$1.75 Ribbed Lisle Thread at.....	\$1.25
\$1.75 Fine Sanitary Gray at.....	\$1.25
\$1.75 Natural Scotch Gray at.....	\$1.25
The Famous Q. D. unbleached at.....	\$1.25

Suspenders.

50c Genuine Bretelles at.....	35c
50c Geuline Guyot at.....	40c
50c Fancy Silks at.....	25c
35c Negligee Suspenders at.....	25c

OUTING SHIRTS.

Values You Never Meet.
75c Striped Cheviot Outing Shirts at.....
75c Brown or Gray Twilled Shirts at.....
75c Pretty Striped Flannel- ette Shirts at.....
85c Black Sateen Shirts at.....
85c Light Striped Flannel Shirts at.....
\$1.25 Percale Stripes, laun- dered, collars and cuffs go at.....
\$1.00
\$2 Percale Shirts at.....
\$1.50

Siegel, Under Nadeau Hotel.

—NEW BOOKS.—
Foot Frayne, by Capt. Charles King, c/o. Chiffon's Marriage, by Gyp, c/o. \$1.25
At the Helton Arms, by Evelyn Sharp, c/o. \$1.00
Shakespeare's Headlines on the Stage, by Wingate, c/o. \$1.00
Stoll & Thayer Co., Bryson Bldg.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A DIVORCE CASE TRIED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Howland Goes to San Quentin—Del Monte Adjudged Guilty of Arson.

A Jury Disagrees on the Burglary Case—Six Decisions from the Supreme Court.

Sensational Charges Against Street Superintendent Howard Investigated Yesterday by a Special Committee—All a Farce.

The Investigating Committee of the City Council, called for the purpose of considering the charges made against Street Superintendent Howard, had a session yesterday, but it did not amount to much. The witnesses who were expected to confirm the ugly rumors about the city official fell down the bank; and those who could have told something wouldn't, while those who would couldn't. As the committee had no power to compel witnesses, and there are frequently good business reasons for not telling all one knows, the "investigation," while it was not a whitewash, was very dishwashy.

Matters were tolerably well cleaned up at the Courthouse yesterday. Howland was started off to San Quentin. Angelino del Monte was convicted of burning Mrs. Cuneo's barn. A sensational divorce case occupied the attention of Department Five. The Niles case is set for retrial. A batch of six decisions was sent down from the Supreme Court.

AT THE CITY HALL.

CHARGES AGAINST HOWARD.

A Special Committee Listen to Pointless Testimony.

The investigation of the charges made against Street Superintendent Howard began yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Council chamber. Councilman Munson, Stockwell and Pessell had been appointed as an investigating committee, and for several days have been busy making out a list of the witnesses who were to testify in the case.

The first witness called was J. W. Hellman, who is connected with Maj. Furey's hardware establishment. Mr. Hellman was supposed to be the most important witness which the prosecution had, and it was a rather disagreeable setback for the Councilmen when Mr. Hellman flatly refused to testify in the case. Mr. Hellman was accompanied by his attorney, R. B. Treat, who stated to the committee, for his client that unless it could be shown that the committee had such jurisdiction as to be able to compel him to testify, the witness would not be sworn nor give testimony.

Assistant City Attorney Crutcher was called in to advise the Councilmen as to their power in the matter, and he promptly assured them that no penalty could be inflicted upon Mr. Hellman should he refuse to give testimony. "My reasons for not coming to testify in this case," said Mr. Hellman, "are that I have had no personal dealing with Mr. Howard in any capacity, and do not care to be mixed up in this matter."

C. Taylor, a watchman of the chain gang, was called, and, after being sworn, was asked as to what he knew about the case. "I don't know a thing," said Mr. Taylor, "and have no idea who the man who suggested me wanted me to tell." A look of disgust settled down upon the faces of the Councilmen, and Superintendent Howard took a hand in the questioning. "You have the faintest idea, Mr. Taylor, as to why you are subpoenaed here?" "Yes," replied Taylor. "I suppose it's about that horse." "What horse?" cried Councilman Pessell, thinking that here was a clem. "The horse I bought of Herb Howard, the Street Superintendent's brother." A few words about the horse, followed, but nothing relevant to the case was produced, and the witness was dismissed.

Councilman Munson, happening to notice Auditor Fred Teale standing in the lobby, called him in and asked concerning the committee of Street Superintendent's books. Mr. Teale declared the books of the office to be in first-class condition, he having examined them the day before.

John Howland was then called to the stand and sworn in. Wigmore stated his business to be that of dealer in carriage materials. "And what do you know about the official actions of Mr. Howard, which this committee is investigating?" asked Councilman Munson of the witness. "Not a thing," replied Mr. Wigmore. Then the Councilmen looked blank again. "Have you had any transactions, then, with Mr. Howard?" cried Councilman Pessell. "Ah!" said Mr. Wigmore, "that is a different affair. Mr. Howard came to my store a number of months ago, and wished to purchase some materials for a buggy, and have the same charged to his account. I refused to open my account with Mr. Howard, having no acquaintances with him, and Mr. Howard then represented that the material was to be made into a buggy for him by Mr. O'Gara, of the grain firm of Dodd & O'Gara. I told him that Mr. O'Gara would guarantee the bill, he could have the material. This was done, and I have received payment for the stuff." This was a very straight story, and Mr. Wigmore produced the receipted bills to corroborate his statement.

Miles Dodd, upon being called to the stand, explained in detail how the buggy came to be constructed for Mr. Howard by his partner. "Mr. Howard had taken a fancy to a buggy," said Mr. Dodd, "and asked me if he could have one made like the one we were not in the buggy business but that he could prevail on Mr. O'Gara to do the work for him. I should have no objections. That was on December 18, 1894, before Mr. Howard's election to office. Mr. O'Gara consented to build the buggy, only asking Howard for the blacksmithing work, at the rate of \$3 per day. The whole cost of the buggy was about \$125. I think there was no secret about the matter, and it was a plain, straight business transaction. Mr. Howard paid for every cent of the cost of the material used and the labor performed upon the buggy."

The various members of the committee pried Mr. Dodd with questions about the transaction, but he did not change the character of his statements in the least.

Mr. O'Gara, upon being sworn, told substantially the same story as that related by his partner. He had made the buggy for Mr. Howard and received \$125 for his work. That was part of his earnings. Ex-Superintendent of Streets Watson was called to the stand and asked if he knew anything of the rumors which had been in circulation regarding Mr. Howard. Mr. Watson smiled and remarked that the rumors he had heard was the extent of information in the matter. "Beyond that I don't know," he said, "know nothing whatever of the case." William G. Goode was sworn and testified that he knew of nothing wrong in connection with Mr. Howard's official actions. He

had simply assisted Mr. O'Gara in constructing a buggy which he was told had been bought by Mr. Howard. E. McKillip was called. He is a street man, Westside worker. He had seen Mr. Howard in the neighborhood of Mr. O'Gara's camp. "Have you ever," said Councilman Munson, "seen him on the lots offered by Dodd & O'Gara to the city?" "I do not even know where these lots are situated," replied Mr. McKillip. James Gray, a tenement in the city, was sworn and testified in accordance with the usual formula. "Do you know anything derogatory to the character of the Street Superintendent, Mr. Howard?" asked Councilman Munson. "Not a thing," cheerfully replied Mr. Gray. "Have you ever been asked to pay any assessment to Mr. Howard, in order to keep your situation?" "Mr. Gray does not need to pay an assessment," chimed in Mr. Howard, from his perch at the clerk's desk. Mr. Gray's answer to the question was a simple "no." Mr. Coker, an employee of the department, was placed upon the stand and, in answer to questions, stated that the only crooked thing he had ever known in connection with Mr. Howard was that the city carpenter had built a cupboard for him and placed it in the cabinet room of the coroner, the name of the city are stabled. Mr. Howard explained to the committee that the cupboard was placed in the cottage which is owned by the city and used by city officials.

J. H. Drain was the final witness called and insisted that there was no reason to believe that Mr. Howard knew nothing whatever about the case. You are willing to swear," said Councilman Munson, "that there is no information you could give this committee bearing upon this case, which would in any way tend to prove the charges against Mr. Howard. I do so swear," retorted the imperturbable Mr. Drain, whereupon he was excused by the committee. The investigation, if such it can be called, will be continued on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows:

D. D. Deeds, a dwelling at No. 1362 Wright street, to cost \$250.

Mrs. M. A. Chew, a block of flats on Olive street, between Tenth and Eleventh, to cost \$4000.

A. D. Drane, a dwelling on Twenty-seventh and Main streets, to cost \$1750.

Anna Johnson, a dwelling on Eleventh street, on Lemon street, to cost \$300.

Good Samaritan Hospital, a two-story hospital building on Seventh street, near Pearl, to cost \$7000.

I. N. Wilson, a dwelling at No. 722 Grand avenue, to cost \$250.

J. Davlin, a dwelling on East Thirty-first street, to cost \$500.

City Hall Notes.

Estimated of expenses for the coming year were filed yesterday by various city officials, as follows:

Purchaser, Clara B. Fowler, \$24.

Public schools, by Superintendent J. A. Poshey, \$114,711; Health Office, \$66,080; City Water Overseer, A. C. Shaffer, \$7200.

A telegram was received yesterday by the City Attorney from City Treasurer Hartwell, who is in New York attending the ceremony of the laying the cornerstone of municipal bonds, stating that the bonds had received his signature, and that the money for the same was on deposit in the Los Angeles banks.

President Hale of the Board of Education, is sojourning at Deer Lake with his family. He will be absent for several weeks.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

A Jealous Husband and an Indifferent Wife.

A lurid family row was exploited yesterday in the Justice Court, when Edger M. Fraze was on trial for having threatened to beat, bruise, shoot, kill and burn up his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Fraze.

This little ebullition of conjugal affection was caused by Mrs. Fraze's friendliness with Andrew B. Judson, upon whose place the Frazes lived, Fraze managing the work on the place, Mrs. Fraze was in the habit of driving with Judson, and otherwise going about with him frequently, and her husband was insanely jealous of this pair.

He is a cranky, eccentric sort of man and was in the habit of treating his wife harshly. He himself confessed that he had choked her, and slapped her, and thrown her down, and also threatened to kill her.

She had stated her intention of applying for a divorce, whereupon he declared openly that, if the court took away his wife and children, there would be a repetition of the Craig tragedy, and the newspapers would be given another sensational story.

The case is to be set for trial in Department One.

Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets and Kid Gloves at Clearance Prices



The Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods House,

Potomac Block, - 223 S. Broadway.

Previous to Stock-taking

We have determined to close out Every Garment in the house. Having carefully revised prices, we now offer our entire stock of tailor-finished JACKETS, CAPES, OUTING COSTUMES; DUCK SUITS, etc., at prices far below the actual cost, to effect a speedy clearance.

Formerly	Now
\$7.50	\$4.00
\$10.00	\$5.00
\$12.50	\$6.50

Formerly	Now
\$10.50	\$5.00
\$12.00	\$6.00
\$13.50	\$7.50

Silk Waists.

Ladies' fancy-colored Silk Waists, latest models and effects

Formerly	Now		
\$5.50	\$2.50	\$7.50	\$12.50

Formerly	Now
\$3.00	\$2.00
\$4.50	\$3.00
\$5.50	\$3.50

DUCK SUITS

Men's suits in sack or frock, worth up to \$15; choice

Underwear; Babriigan, over-lock seam; worth 50¢; now

Men's Suits in Clays, Worsted, Cheviots, Cashmeres; worth up to \$20; choice

Sox, black and tan, sold everywhere up to \$1.50; our price

Men's Suits, best money can buy; worth up to \$25; choice

Shirts; finest Percale Irish Linen: worth \$1.50; take 'em

Neckwear in the newest Styles Worth 35 cents Now

BEST QUALITY IN THE MARKET

FOR MIRRORS or beveled plate-glass go to

W. E. COOK & CO. the manufacturers

No. 440 South Spring street.

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No. 440 South Spring street.

It Still Goes On.

Your appreciation of the Great Sale of Millinery during the week past moves us to larger generosity—With enthusiasm unbounded—With a splendid faith in your discernment—We announce that we shall continue the Half Price Sale, Monday and Tuesday, perhaps longer—At this writing we are not prepared to name the closing hour—But you should Come Tomorrow—Rapid Selling has littled the stocks some—Still there is much more that is worthy than you will want. Millinery at Half; Mark You—Did you ever know the like on this coast—Will you ever see such a sale in this town again—We work in a wonder way—Prices Halved—“Doubt,” as we said a week ago, but COME

All Millinery
at half the regular marked price.

Tomorrow.

Lud Zobel, The Wonder Millinery. 219 S. Spring st.

SAN BENARDINO COUNTY.

BEGINNING OF WORK ON THE NEW GREAT CANAL.

A Find of Gold in Rattlesnake Canyon—about the Grammar School Principality—A Pickle Factory Will be Next Notes.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 13.—(Regular Correspondence.) Work has been commenced on the impuse main canal that is to be built to be over five miles in length, one thousand feet wide, and west of the Colorado River. This canal is to be eighty miles in length, seventh feet wide, and carry ten feet depth of water. It was intended to commence the development by building the dam before digging the canal, but the engineers decided that the winter rains would be past them before it was completed, damaging perhaps destroying the works, and that they left for the South to inspect the work after the subsidence of the water after the winter rains, and it is expected to have it completed, at least the submerged portion of it, before the rains of the following winter. In order to clear the way for this a temporary diversion dam will be constructed to throw the water into the canal, and use the water before the permanent dam is built.

Mr. E. B. Williams, a lawyer for Chicago, where he will consult with the head officials of the company, Gen. Howard and his brother, and the project will be placed to him to prepare a comprehensive report. It is almost impossible to say what they will make good their promise to have 500 settlers there on the land within two years from the concluding of the work. This rapid growth will be due largely to the opening up of work on all the 600 miles of lateral canals to those who are to be bona fide settlers and take up the land under water. This is the chief of the scheme that has been put in the most favor among those looking for cheap homes.

This means presently from the beginning of the work for all those engaged in the under-taking, and for the poor man it means work for the company and a ranch for vegetables, grain and fruit that will cost him but a very small sum.

THE PRINCIPAL MATTER.

Whether school board promoted E. B. Williams to the principality of the largest grammar school in the city, from a little suburban affair, it was thought a stroke of exceedingly good fortune of that gentleman's part, and he was soon installed on his new post, and took side to when called for. But it did not seem to strike him in the same manner. The High School of Visalia had a principal, and the word to the school board was that the first two were principals of the High School here, that the place was awaiting his pleasure, but he had an offer at Alameda that was more attractive, and he accepted it, without having stopped over at Visalia, and, while declining the place for himself, strongly recommended Mr. Williams for the place, and he received the appointment. Mr. Williams, Miss Mabel Moyers, sister of our efficient County School Superintendent, Miss Margaret Moyers, has resigned her position as vice-principal of the Central High School, intended to take a course of study at Stanford University, to fit herself for higher work, on special studies in particular. Miss Adelaine Babbit has resigned her position as a first-year grammar school teacher, and offers the principality of the South Pasadena schools.

RATTLESNAKE CANYON GOLD.

Voley Metcalf of Asusa was in town this morning showing a buckskin bag containing over pound and a half of gold, which he and his son, E. B. Ingalls, had taken out of the ground from their mine, the Surprise, which is located in Rattlesnake Canyon, seven miles from the Los Angeles in Holcomb Valley. They have run shaft down 130 feet and are working on a cross-shaft 135 feet deep. They have a plenty of wood and water, but their means of working the ore are very primitive, using a pick and a mattock. Mr. Metcalf is doing well to procure a mill. They have dug out down thirty-five feet in a vein that is thicker than the diameter of the shaft, four and a half inches. They have had no assay of ore, take it as it comes, the run to the ton. It is gold, with very little silver. They work in porphyry, granite, talc and mica. A sample of the gold is shown to Mr. Metcalf showed a fine specimen of the gold-bearing quartz, that experts say has never been found in Southern California. Mr. Metcalf thinks there is no question, because he took it out himself. He repeats the names of Jack Morris, the Altura of J. G. Old and Livingston's Monroe King, to

The Shoe Question Settled.

Free and unlimited values. Bring in your silver and gold and get good honest leather, well put together. Every Summer Foot Comfort at prices that would put the blush of shame on any so-called Shoe Sale in town.

75c	\$1.00	\$1.75	90c	\$1.95	\$3.00	\$3.25	35c
Ladies' Summer Oxfords.	Children's Linen Shoes.	Ladies' Canvas Shoes.	Ladies' Bargain Oxfords.	Special Ladies' Princess	Men's Linen Shoes	Men's Calf Shoes.	Infants' Kid Shoes.
White canvas, trimmed with tan goat leather, opera toe. This is a bargain of the Cummings kind.	Cool, durable, just the shoe for the beach. Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.00. Sizes 8 to 10, \$1.25. Sizes 11 to 2, \$1.50.	Cool, brown canvas goat leather, trimmed as dressy and stylish as a shoe can be, and will wear and wear.	Sizes from 3½ to 4. You will find them on the bargain table. Regular price is from \$1.50 to \$2.50.	In the latest last tan and black leathers. These would easily sell at \$2.50.	The cleanest, coolest shoe for the beach. James Means \$4.00 welt calf shoes which we are closing out. Do you know a bargain?	Fine turned sole, sizes 2 to 5; compare with the usual 75c shoe.	

W. E. Cummings, 110 S. SPRING ST.

he putting out some excellent ore, and thinks the future of the mines in that neighborhood is brilliant.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVIETIES.

A gentleman from the East is here, evidently interested in getting a place to live in or other words to start a pickle factory that will in time rival the famous houses of Cross & Edwards, Heister & Perrin and others in that line. He states his present project will bring in oil is a success, he will probably establish the business here, for we have all the other ingredients but the oil—for fuel.

Robert Smith, wife, wife, returned last night from a fishing trip up the San Joaquin River. The others of the party are expected back this evening.

The insurance adjuster for the Arrowhead Hotel died yesterday. They are to look

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected at the First Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of Southern California was held at the rooms of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, at which the following board of directors was elected: D. Durkee, Riverdale county; C. E. Mitchell, Clearwater; W. H. Smith, Norwalk; P. F. Cogswell, El Monte; G. E. Platt, Los Angeles; C. H. Scott, who made president, George H. Peck vice-president and R. R. Reddon secretary and treasurer.

The association is in a vigorous financial condition and it was shown that it had accomplished a great deal of good for the dairymen during the past year.

Col. L. H. Headbird, representing the Chino Ranch Company, explained to those present the advantages of sugar beet pulp for food for dairy stock, and upon the latter's invitation, members of the association will have an excursion to Chino to examine the sugar factory and investigate further the merits of beet pulp as food for stock.

WANTED A GUN.

An Arizona Man's Crazy Freak at the Hollenbeck.

Charles T. Connell, City Recorder of Tucson, Ariz., created a sensation in the Hollenbeck Hotel at an early hour Saturday morning by his strange actions. He had but recently come to Los Angeles, and soon after his arrival showed symptoms of dementia. He occupied a room on the third floor of the hotel, and during the night surprised the occupants of the adjoining apartment, a well-known actress, and her wife, whom he monomaniacally took into their room. Before they could say anything he asked for a place to hide from some enemies who were trying to kill him. He also asked for a six-shooter with which to defend himself.

The surprised couple at once saw that the man was demented, and the lady, with rare tact and presence of mind, induced him to be seated and calm himself, while the woman and two Chinamen assaulted him. The actress' son and porter came to the rescue and removed the intruder. It was then discovered that he had a loaded revolver in his possession all the while. The police came and took him to the police station, and one of the officers was taken into custody on the charge of robbery. Their bail was fixed at \$2000, which their friends were unable to raise, so they remained in jail over night.

the precaution to lock the door to their room. Connell was yesterday removed to the Police Hospital, where Police Surgeon Bryant is treating him for his mental disorder.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Ah Lung's Despoilers Got a Lead-pipe Clash on Him.

Friday night Ah Lung, a gullible celestial who had \$40 in his inside pocket, was enticed into a den of vice on Apalasia street by a Chinese woman, so he says, and while inside, the woman and two Chinamen assaulted him, beat him over the head with a piece of lead pipe and other instruments. After blinding his eyes and relieving him of his wealth they threw him into the street. Wing Sing, friend of Lung's, last night retained the services of ex-Police Justice Austin, who secured a warrant of arrest for the assailants, and the woman and one of the men were taken into custody on the charge of robbery. Their bail was fixed at \$2000, which their friends were unable to raise, so they remained in jail over night.

(Santa Barbara Independent:) Mrs. Cleveland and the baby are doing nicely, so says Mr. Cleveland. The propensity of Greeks to beg nothing but girls should be noted, as encouraged by the American people, because Presidents' sons, as far as heard, are apt to be best at a sorry lot, and are apt to become burden upon the nation.

(Riverside Press:) The amount of money distributed by the State to the public schools is somewhat smaller this spring than for several years, doubtless in a measure the result of recent legislation tempting property owners to avoid sales to the State. The Riverside district with an increased attendance, gets some \$500 or \$600 less than last season.

We're going to sell this week ladies' Tan, Button

And lace shoes, "Needle" and "Philadelphia" toes, very latest styles, all sizes, for \$2.50. They sell nowhere for less than \$3.50. Boys' fine Tan Goat Shoes, new "Grecian" Toe, latest styles, for even \$2.00; and Boys' Tan Russia Calf Shoes, Piedilly last, very dressy and stylish, for \$2.50. Whether buyers know genuine bargains when they see them, and whether they want good goods or not.

WE ARE GOING TO SEE
WE ARE GOING TO SEE

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

THREE INTERESTING SESSIONS—
ABOUT FRUIT CULTURE.

Many Clever Discussions and Well-written Papers—High Grade of Sugar Beets in Orange County—The Silk-worm Culture.

SANTA ANA, July 13.—(Special Correspondence.) A fair attendance assembled at the Farmers' Institute Friday evening. The first thing on the programme was the opening of the question-box. To John S. Calkins of Pomona was propounded the question, "To what extent are dried olives used as an article of commerce?" Mr. Calkins replied that the market in California was very limited, and, as far as he was aware, they were not extensively handled in Europe.

Prof. Wickson of the University of California answered the question, "Can graduates of agricultural colleges secure positions as readily as those fitted in other branches," in the affirmative.

Mr. Wald was asked as to the adaptability of Orange county soil for raising sugar-beets, and replied that at the present time Orange county beets had produced a higher percentage of sugar than any other part of the world; in fact the per cent. is so high that it has been necessary to secure new instruments to test them. They give a per cent. of from 16 to 17, while Chino beets had shown but 14 to 15 per cent. sugar. It has also been found that the sugar-beet season in Orange county could be considerably lengthened, owing to the fact that beets may be left in the ground until February without destroying their saccharine qualities.

To Prof. Newton B. Pierce, the government vegetable pathologist of this city, two questions were propounded: "What causes curl leaf on peaches?" and, "How many roots of knot-root are there? Is there a cure?" The professor gave an outline of the parasite that causes curl leaf, and a detailed account of experiments being conducted for its elimination in the Sacramento Valley. He also gave some striking results obtained in these experiments and closed his remarks by giving a formula for sprays which had proved most successful in practical tests. He described the most prevalent knot-root, and the various methods employed to control it. There was as yet no specific that could be relied upon for an absolute cure.

The paper on "Apple Culture," by Mr. Penfold of Newport, was posted-preserved.

The paper by Prof. Hilgard of the University of California, upon "Fertilizers," was supplemented by one upon "Distribution of Salts in Alkali Soils," by Prof. Wickson. This paper showed careful research and was exceedingly instructive and interesting, showing how alkali could be neutralized and removed by irrigation. Soil was analyzed from a depth of from three to forty-eight inches, and it was shown that alkali rarely reached below a thirty-inch level, and that upon lands that were regularly subjected to irrigation it is almost impossible to remove. Mr. Jackson's conviction that alkali could be entirely removed by systematic operations in irrigation and sub-drainage was most encouraging, coming from a man of such scientific ability and apparent knowledge of the subject.

"Irrigation in Relation to Fertility," by Dr. S. M. Woodbridge, gave the different methods employed in irrigating, and contained many practical and valuable ideas on this important subject.

The papers on "Silk Culture," by Mrs. Ray Billingsley of Villa Park, and the universal applause bestowed upon their authors. They were undoubtedly two of the best papers of the meeting. The ladies showed a practical knowledge of the industry which was surprising in a community where it is so little followed, and the paper on the silk seed of Southern California, at least, was a natural home of the silkworm. Here it enjoyed longer seasons for work and development than elsewhere, and both the worm and its food, the mulberry, which thrives wonderfully here, were almost entirely free from pests and diseases. It was necessary to employ labor silk culture in Southern California was profitable. These papers closed the programme for the evening.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The morning session was poorly attended, notwithstanding there were some most interesting topics up for discussion.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 by President Cook, and opened with prayer by Rev. Deering. Prof. E. J. Wickson followed with a valuable paper on "Dairying" in Southern California, in which this growing industry was treated in a thorough and practical manner, and many helpful ideas advanced.

"Good Roads," by S. H. Finley of Santa Ana, and Stephen E. Kieffer, of Anaheim, was the next paper. The desirability of good roads from all points of view was set forth, and especially that of economy and general advantages. This subject was treated in masterly style, and there were none in the audience who did not believe in good highways at its conclusion, if there were before.

Mrs. L. H. Miller of Santa Ana read an able paper on "Work and Influence of the W.C.T.U." The lady is a well-known authorite in the work of the great order, and did ample justice to the good influence and higher humanity inspired by the wearers of the white ribbon.

Penfold of Newport read a short but interesting article on "Apple Culture," giving the character of soil required, varieties of apples most suitable, and hints on planting, training and gathering. In Mr. Penfold's opinion the best early varieties were the Early Harvest, Strawberry and Red June; for summer, Spitzenburg, Bellflowers, Pound Pippin, Smith's Cider, Lady's Sweet and Gravenstein; for winter varieties, Pearmain, Newton Pippin, Vinters, Romantis, and Stone's Eu-rope.

The morning session was closed with a most instructive talk on "Beneficial Insects," by Prof. A. J. Cook of Pomona College. He explained with charts and diagrams the process of fruit development and the operations of insects. He dwelt at length upon the effects of insects upon the production of fruit blossoms, and answered many inquiries on this subject. He explained that the Washington navel had no pollen and was therefore not subject to the same conditions as the seed varieties. His talk on insects was very thorough and comprehensive—and was well received.

The afternoon session was also lightly attended, and opened with a paper on "Orange Culture," by W. C. Fuller of Colton. This subject, in which so many of our farmers are directly interested, proved to be a valuable contribution to the more thorough organization of the growers of this fruit.

C. E. Torrey of Tustin, to whom was present, a general discussion of the topic was indulged in, opened by James Boyd of Riverside.

The paper on "Olivs and Olive Culture," by Rev. C. F. Lord of Pomona, was also of interest. The growth of the olive industry in California, and the excellence of the product of this state were depicted, and the gentleman also gave many valuable hints on the

THROUGH THE DAILY PRESS

The Public Tell of the Remarkable Skill of Doctor A. J. Shores.

At This Favorable Season of the Year Dr. Shores Cures Catarrh in One Month at the Extremely Low Rate of \$5, Which Includes Medicines, Care and Attention.

MR. TUNNELL SPEAKS THROUGH THE PRESS.

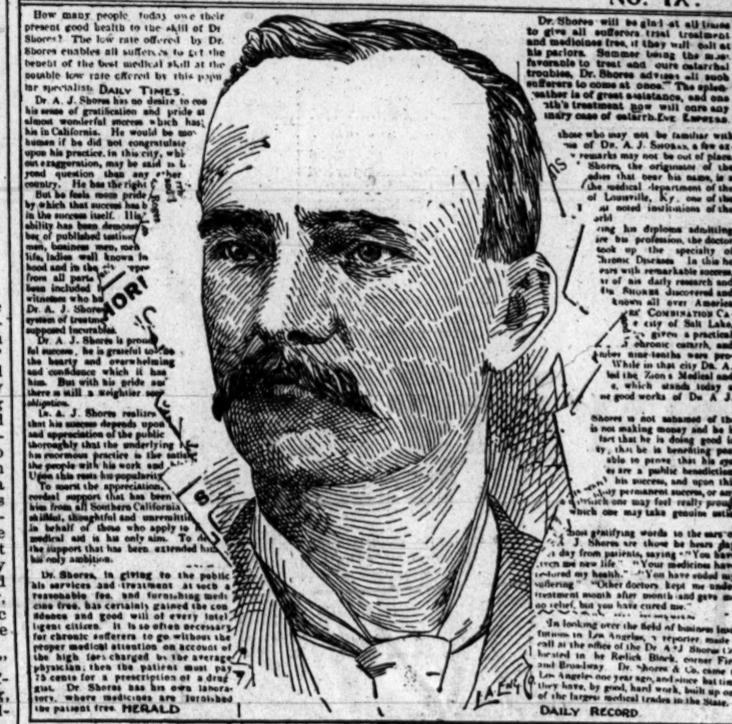
Through the columns of the daily press the public tell of Dr. Shores' skill in curing catarrh and chronic diseases. The remarkable short time it takes to cure catarrh, under Dr. Shores' treatment, is gaining prominence daily. Most of the cases accepted by Dr. Shores during this favorable season of the year are being cured in one month. There is no better time to treat than at the present.

In an interview with Dr. Shores yes-

terday he said: "I can cure catarrh in one month at the extremely low rate of \$5, which includes medicines, care and attention."

THE PRESS

VOL. VIII.



NO. IX.

Dr. Shores will be glad at all times to give all sufferers trial treatment in his office, 112 Spring street, for his patients. Summer being the most favorable season of the year, we entered trouble. Dr. Shores' active practice is of great value to the public. The specialist in this field is Dr. A. J. Shores, of Los Angeles, Calif., one of the most prominent physicians in the city. He is a graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky., one of the oldest medical schools in America. He is a specialist in the profession, the doctor of the year, and the author of many books on medical subjects. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the author of many articles in medical journals. He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, and the author of many articles in medical journals. He is a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, and the author of many articles in medical journals.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

PASADENA.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY DISCUSSED PEOPLE OF ALASKA.

Shipment of Mediterranean Sweet Oranges-The Improvement of Walnut Street-The Fire Department is All Right-Citizens Are Scattering in All Directions.

PASADENA, July 13.—(Regular Correspondence.) Walnut street, which has been for some time under the hands of the contractors and their assistants, that it might be graded, curbed and otherwise improved, is now nearly finished, and the west end of the street presents an appearance that must be very gratifying to the property-owners along the thoroughfare, who petitioned for the widening and improvement, and justifies the outlay of the money which it has been taken to put it into such thoroughly good shape. The east end of the street, on the other hand, is not greatly improved by the simple grading, without curbing, guttering and paving, which the City Council ought to have ordered curbing and guttering, and assessed the property-owners, therefore, and thus made the street in excellent condition from Orange Grove to Los Robles avenue.

MEDICAL MEETING.

There was a large attendance of physicians at the regular meeting of the Pasadena Medical Society Friday evening in Dr. H. C. Hall's office. Dr. W. S. Herreshoff presented an interesting paper upon "Some of the People of Alaska," and gave an interesting account of the people of that most remote possession of Uncle Sam, describing their manner of life and their hygienic and other surroundings. He said, in speaking of the dietaries, which attain the native, the consumption was the most prevalent, and "scrofula came next." The Alaskans suffer severely from smallpox, on account of their voracious appetite, and all infantile and contagious diseases are treated in the most crude manner; the means usually employed being sterilized rags for that purpose being the only employed. The lecturer described the food of the Alaskans, and gave many curious incidents of his life, in Alaska. At the conclusion of the reading, the association tendered the doctor a vote of thanks for very entertaining and instructive address. Dr. Royal was appointed to furnish the paper for the next meeting.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The structures in the Herald regarding the conduct of the fire department on the occasion of the recent fire on Adella avenue are totally unwarranted. The reporter who said he "saw the flames from below," but was too sleepy to go out and see what was afoot, failed to write it up," asserts that a citizen called the department, and that instead of responding it waited for some one to turn in the alarm. A citizen did call at the department, "out of breath," and the men arose and were hurriedly dressing when about three minutes later, the alarm was turned in. The response was exceedingly prompt, though the horses did not "sniff the smoke" at the distance of a mile and a half with the wind blowing in the wrong direction for effective "smelling." The city has established a fire alarm system, and the men arose and the boxes are at frequent intervals. As a point of fact, it is not the duty of the force to turn out unless an alarm is sent in, otherwise every brush fire might be supposed to be a conflagration and the horses work be done. The efficiency of the Pasadena fire department has never been questioned, and its devotion to duty is proved by its record.

The funeral services of the late Jacob Maguire were held at the family residence on Lake avenue and New York street this morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. N. H. G. H. officiated. The services were brief and simple, and in speaking of the dead man, Mr. E. paid touching tribute to him memory. The offerings of flowers were many and beautiful. The remains were deposited in Rosedale and Van Nuys' vault.

The Sunbeam Telephone Company has completed the inside work of their new system of telephoning, and are now engaged on the outdoor preparations. New poles are to be set on Broadway, and about 3000 feet of wire strung before the "express system" will be in working order. It will take some time to complete the necessary changes.

(Pasadena News)—A motorman on the electric road has had his mechanical ideas carried into execution and the result is a whistle on car No. 90 which operates very successfully, and which will probably be generally adopted to supplement the jangling going.

July 14—The Crocker Temple of Pasadena will meet at G.A.R. Hall Sunday, July 14, in open session. Mrs. Schulte, Pierce will speak to the children of her travels in Norway. All, especially children, are invited to attend. Initiation every alternate Sunday.

Joe Hill was released from custody on the 12th instant. He is to be held until trial, and Mr. Zorell, and Mr. Bubaw, each paid the same amount into the city treasury, for forgetting to tie their horses.

Charlie Sing, the chinaman who was hurt in a runaway accident and who is still in Dr. Dodge's hospital, is slowly recovering, and it is thought he will escape without being a permanent cripple.

The Pasadena Fruit Association shipped a car of Mediterranean sweets Friday evening, and another this afternoon, making sixty-six cars, averaging 300 boxes each, for this season.

The hours in the afternoon in which lawn springing will be performed by the Los Angeles Land and Water Company are from 5 to 8, instead of from 4 to 8, as first reported.

Frank Perlet, who was injured in the electric road accident some time ago, is able to sit up, and will soon be about again.

W. M. Trailor and wife left Pasadena Friday evening bound for Colorado, Bunt, Iowa, where they will spend the summer. See church notice.

Mrs. J. P. Grey and daughter Ethelyn left this afternoon for San Francisco and the mother to be absent a month.

Dr. St. John and Herman Hertz

have gone to Mt. Wilson to spend a week.

Heman Dryer, City Clerk, and his wife are spending a few days at Long Beach.

Miss Alice Jenks, Wooster Block, is selling stamped linen at Chicago prices.

POMONA.

POMONA, July 13.—(Regular Correspondence.) Messrs. J. E. McComas and R. S. Bassett, a committee for the purpose, were busy today waiting upon the business men of Pomona for the purpose of securing \$500, the amount asked by Louis Phillips for the right-of-way for the Covina county road to this city, and up to noon had raised about one-half of said amount, and will no doubt succeed in getting the balance before the close of business hours. It is understood that this is the only right-of-way money asked along the entire line of the Covina-Pomona dirt road.

The body of Egbert M. Talbot, who was accidentally killed on July 6, in Anaconda, Montana, by some machinery, was received here today by relatives, and after the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Emma Fowles on Grove avenue was interred in the Pomona Cemetery. Deceased was aged 39 years.

The Palomares water district, it is announced, will hold a water meeting during this afternoon some time in Union.

The present commanding officers of the Salvation Army contingent in this city, who go to Ontario after this week, will be replaced by Capt. and Mrs. Howell from San Francisco.

Two large teams of horses and a team of mowers were brought this afternoon plying between Pomona and the balloon ascension grounds near the old Sorby place.

The excavation for the foundation of the McComas Block has already been made in portion of the lot, and Stout Bishop has begun to remove buildings from the other part so that the work can proceed.

A bicycle rider, his wheel and a dog were all three rather badly mixed for a moment this afternoon on Second street at the intersection with Main.

Two men were killed yesterday in a piece of rock which was expensive and which the first wet season will partially destroy. It is a question if such a case, whether the City Council ought not to have ordered curbing and guttering, and assessed the property-owners, therefore, and thus made the street in excellent condition from Orange Grove to Los Robles avenue.

ORANGE COUNTY.

TUSTIN CEMENT A FAILURE FOR STREET PAVING.

Meeting of Agricultural Association. Shipments of Potatoes and Onions to New Mexico—Installation of Officers at Santa Ana Lodge, A. O. F. of A.

SANTA ANA, July 13.—(Regular Correspondence.) Some weeks ago the Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin Street Railway Company persisted in paving its track with the now celebrated "Tustin cement," a mixture of adobe and gravel, instead of using concrete for a foundation, in conformity with the balance of the street. Mr. Bundy, the superintendent, insisted that his patent was good, and in spite of the strenuous objections of the city authorities he proceeded with the work and finished it according to his own specifications. For a time it looked as though the work was a success, but it has now become notorious beyond the city limits that the "Tustin cement" won't last for asphaltum paving. In many places along the track the pavement has sunk and cracked, and the ties can plainly be located. The street railway company can be compelled to keep the pavement in good condition, but it will be pretty expensive to do the work over again. Just what the city fathers will do is uncertain, but it is apparent that the paving of the street car line, between Main and West streets, is not of a permanent or desirable character.

FAIR MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the life members of the Orange County Fair Association, at the Old Orange County Fair Grounds, there was no quorum, present, and no business was transacted. The directors of the Thirty-second Agricultural Association, however, held a regular meeting, at which it was decided to open a special mixed race for Orange county pacers and trotters 300 class, and the purse of \$500 to close August 1. Horses entered in other races are not eligible.

ALACE IS THE NAME OF A NEW FLAG STATION ON THE SANTA FE BETWEEN THIS AND INGLEWOOD.

FIGHT AT THE HOME.

SANTA MONICA, July 13.—A warrant was issued this evening for Henry Wilson, an inmate of the "Soldiers' Home for assaulting one John Haley, another member of the Soldiers' Home, at the home barracks, with a pistol. Haley knocked the pistol down so as to reveal the contents in the skirt of his coat on which he undoubtedly have been killed.

FROM CATALINA

Henry Stephens of Westminster, one of the oldest residents and most-respected citizens of the western portion of the county, died at his home Thursday night of paralysis. The deceased was born in England, and was 62 years of age. He leaves quite a large family and an immense circle of friends to mourn his death. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock today (Sunday) at the Westminster Congregational.

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 3455, A.O.F., of Anaheim installed its regular officers for the ensuing term. Deputy Grand Chief Ranger George S. Smith officiated. The officers installed were as follows: Ed. White, C. R.; Ed Harmon, Media; Pa.; H. T. Keller, T. H. Thompson, Miss M. C. Taylor, Houston, Tex.; W. H. Francis and Miss Francis of Alameda; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Mithoff, E. Mithoff Nicholas of Columbus, O.; E. Livingston of San Bernardino and the following Angelenes: Misses Jessie and Sesilia Mathis of Los Angeles; Mrs. William Parker, Miss Marion Parker, Mrs. M. B. Hobbs, Jamie B. Hobbs.

At the New Island Villa there are about fifty guests and constant new arrivals. F. Winstanley, son of the late Dr. Winstanley of Tularosa, is expected next week, and will be with his wife and six sons. Last night's arrivals included T. M. Mathis of Wilmington, J. A. Togelminre and E. Wineburgh of Los Angeles, Edward W. Evans, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; G. Hein, Yuma, Ariz.

At the Glenmore Mrs. Lena G. Howe and Charles B. Howe of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snider registered last night.

UNDER THE CANVAS.

S. A. Butler and son have been joined by Mrs. Butler and are costly established in the tent in Eddystone Camp, located in the rear of the Metropole on a height overlooking the sea. Fred A. Walton and family are also residents of this camp, L. W. Godin of Los Angeles is expected to join them with his family next week, and Mr. Farnsworth and family are already settled there.

The Misses Brodeck of Los Angeles have arrived for the season and are located in the McDonnell tent.

The Misses Brook, teachers in the Los Angeles public schools, are here to spend their vacation.

TO THE Isthmus.

The Linda left her wharf this morning.

THE Isthmus.

Frank L. Harris and family of Pentwater, Mich., are recent arrivals in Santa Ana and they are so well pleased with California that they have decided to make this valley their future home. At the present time they are guests of Dr. D. C. Carpenter and family.

Twelve head of horses, six dogs, three ponies and a herd of belonging to the Sanfordson estate, were sold at auction at Neill's stable today. The prices were low on all the list, but it was disposed of. The herd, which was in very fine condition, went for \$5.

Twenty thousand pounds of onions and potatoes were shipped out of Santa Ana Friday for points in New Mexico, a heretofore new field for Orange county products. The fame of the Santa Ana Valley as a producer of almost all kinds of vegetables, grain, fruit, flowers and stock products is rapidly spreading.

Miss Jean Aldrich, well known in this city as the recent instructor of English in the High School, was married Saturday to Walter Koether, at the home of the bride's parents in Riverside. The groom is an attorney in that city. Miss Aldrich's parents are of Santa Ana origin, and their congratulations.

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THE ORIGINAL

Chirardelli's

It is the lowest priced,

highest flavored,

purest and most con-

venient form of

Chocolate known

anywhere.

Try it once,

Buy it

always.

It has been

imitated—

get the only

genuine.

"Mrs. W. W. S."

"No. 1 East Colorado Street."

SEE Ben M. Barney. He reads sealed letters today at Music Hall, No. 251 South Spring street. See church notice.

NOTHING equals Tangentol Fly Paper as a flea-destroyer. Put it under the bed.

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The man who is never behind
In the race for the coveted prizes,
Is he of the wide-awake kind?
Who steadily advertises—
—Primer's Ink.

Everyone needs shade protection in the summer, and, as you can't find a tree along with you, get one of Deser's trees—only \$1.00 a tree, that's as good as a tree for shade. You can baffle old Sol easily when thus armed and equipped with straws. He can't reach you with his rays, and thus raise your temperature an uncomfortable amount. You can face the situation coolly if you're strayed by Desmond in the Bryson Block. His hats are the greatest straws on earth with quality and style A1, and prices as low as the mercury at zero.

Who wouldn't smile after securing one of Deser's trees? It's summer without a shade tree! His store is a bargain factory, so to speak, and just now it's working on full time. This fact makes it a first-class time to buy anything in his line.

Good water and good health go hand in hand. If you would have good health use Deser's sparkling mineral water. The cost is nothing compared with a doctor's bill. Order it of the Ice and Cold Storage Company. Telephone 228.

Mr. Sam of San Francisco, the well-known china decorator, has opened his studio with Meyberg Bros., Nos. 1324 and South Main street, and is now prepared to give lessons in the latest styles.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle today. Prof. Colby will render special music on the grand organ; special singing. Dr. McLean preaches morning and evening. Everybody wins.

Own a home. Money loaned on real estate security, payable in monthly installments, less than rent. Home Investment, Building and Loan Association, No. 115 South Broadway.

The best place in the city to buy lightning fruit jars, jelly glasses, refrigerators and ice-cream freezers is at the new store, Nos. 232 and 234 South Spring street.

Electricity scientifically used permanently removes superfluous hair, moles, birth marks, etc. Mrs. Shinnick, electrolyst and complexion specialist, No. 322 South Broadway.

New city pocket map and street guide; price 25 cents. For sale by G. W. Johnson, 115 South Main, 259 South Spring street, and all bookstores.

The Nickel Creamery is now open; cream and other orders delivered to any part of the city. Tel. 1215, No. 542 South Spring street.

At St. Paul's Church today the rector, Rev. John Gray, will preach and officiate as usual, not having yet gone away on his vacation.

The good, simple double and tally-ho turndown go to the St. George Staples, No. 510 South Broadway, J. L. Sander-son, proprietor.

Deafness, noises in the ears, Dr. Sloman can be consulted from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Potomac Block, rooms 39 and 40.

Terminal Island. The pavilion and bathhouse are open for the season. Fish traps, fishing, boating, and sailing.

Opera Park, Hollywood, Monrovia. Furnished rooms, fine marine views, lowest prices. R. S. Green, proprietor.

Catalina Island—Fast time and close connections, via Terminal Railway. See time tables in this paper.

Stereopticon lecture on the "Prodigal Son" at 8 o'clock tonight at the Baptist Church, Harper tract.

Dr. C. H. Parker, dentist, No. 431½ South Spring street. Gold crowns and bridge work.

S. A. Lanon, surgeon, chiropodist, Room 69, Bryson Block, Second and Spring streets.

Rev. A. C. Smith fills his pulpit at First Christian Church at both services.

The Investor, G. A. Dobinson, editor, published Thursdays. On sale at news stands.

Breakfast—Berries and cream, two eggs, rolls and coffee, 25c, Hollenbeck Cafe.

Dr. P. Hendricks, dentist, has removed to the Bryson Block, room 226.

Alfred T. Nicoll has removed from No. 226 to No. 129 East Seventh street.

Dr. Hitchcock, Bryne Block, Tel. 592. Buy Barden's shoes. Free shines daily.

Dr. J. H. Davission, Bryne blk, Tel. 592.

J. D. Simons was arrested last night on a warrant, charging him with embezzlement.

Ernest Lynwood, the "scar-faced" man, has recovered from his spell of "Jim-jams," but is still confined in the County Jail.

M. W. Brady, the man who was arrested Friday night by Officer Bob Stewart for burglary, was arraigned yesterday and had his examination set for July 16 at 2 p.m.

Richard Sharrett, a workman in the employ of Mackay & Young, had two fingers of his left hand crushed in a printing machine yesterday evening. Police Surgeon Bryant attended to his injuries.

A blaze in the basement of the People's Store about 10 o'clock yesterday morning created consternation among the tenants of the Phillips Block. A chemical engine extinguished the fire before more than \$40 worth of damage was done.

George H. Beauchamp, the bicycle thief, who pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny, was given a 150-days' sentence by Justice Owens yesterday. Beauchamp has a grand larceny charge pending against him in the Superior Court.

Charles E. Leaman, mention of whose insanity was made a few days ago, was taken to the County Jail yesterday and locked up on account of his mental disorder, occasioned by being struck a violent blow on the head by Charles Semelmeier about two weeks ago. Leaman is what the jailors call a "still crazy," and makes no trouble.

Licensed to Wed.

John W. Wortman, aged 37, a native of Pennsylvania, and Jessie I. Himes, aged 25, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

Otto Anderson, aged 34, a native of Sweden and a resident of Covina, and Edie Danielsen, aged 26, a native of Sweden and a resident of Los Angeles.

Charles Peter Thern, aged 33, a native of Sweden, and Marie Christina Trammler, aged 24, a native of Germany; both residents of Los Angeles.

Oscar F. Davis, aged 23, a native of New York, and Blanche Tennyson, aged 21, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

Gottfried Jungi, aged 22, a resident of Santa Monica, and Rosa Haidmann, aged 18, a resident of Los Angeles; both natives of Switzerland.

SANTA BARBARA AND RETURN \$2.75 Southern Pacific Company's midsummer excursion Saturday, July 27. Tickets good thirty days to return.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Songs of Song," upon presentation at our office and the payment of postage. The name of the passenger and the choice of popular songs, with musical score, 5 cents.

THE TIMES.
Times Building, First and Broadway.

PERSONALS.

B. Harry and Albert S. Haneman will return this week from a ten-days' trip to San Diego and the coast.

E. F. Burns, postmaster of Prescott, Ariz., Mr. L. Bashford, a capitalist, and his son, C. A. Bashford, a prominent business man of Prescott, with their wives are at the Argyle.

Miss Christina Paulding of No. 1501 Silver street leaves today on the steamer en route to Honolulu, where she will be joined by her sister. Miss Paulding will teach in one of the schools on the Island.

Prof. Robert S. Norris of the University of California is visiting his sister, Miss Mae Norris, of this city. Prof. Norris but recently returned from a camping tour with a number of college friends in the Yerba Valley.

Dr. O. J. Thibado and wife of Phoenix, Ariz., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. M. Lee Wallace, of this city. Dr. Thibado was the pioneer physician and druggist of Phoenix, having started the first drug store in that city twenty-five years ago. He recently sold out his interests in the business to his son. After concluding his visit here he will go to San Francisco, thence to his old home in Canada, and after that return to Los Angeles, buy a home and spend the remainder of his days in peace and comfort.

Who wouldn't smile after securing one of Deser's trees? It's summer without a shade tree! His store is a bargain factory, so to speak, and just now it's working on full time. This fact makes it a first-class time to buy anything in his line.

Good water and good health go hand in hand. If you would have good health use Deser's sparkling mineral water. The cost is nothing compared with a doctor's bill. Order it of the Ice and Cold Storage Company. Telephone 228.

Mr. Sam of San Francisco, the well-known china decorator, has opened his studio with Meyberg Bros., Nos. 1324 and South Main street, and is now prepared to give lessons in the latest styles.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle today. Prof. Colby will render special music on the grand organ; special singing. Dr. McLean preaches morning and evening. Everybody wins.

Own a home. Money loaned on real estate security, payable in monthly installments, less than rent. Home Investment, Building and Loan Association, No. 115 South Broadway.

The Nickel Creamery is now open; cream and other orders delivered to any part of the city. Tel. 1215, No. 542 South Spring street.

Don't Condemn Aluminum.

Until you learn something of it, you are more likely to condemn it. An old hardware or dry goods merchant ever saw in all his life. Whether you buy or not, we answer all questions fairly and truthfully. Give us a call. Ten to 50 per cent discount from former prices. Baker's Aluminum Store, No. 21 South Broadway.

Did you say you want a hat? Now don't all speak at once, but come early and avoid the crowd. At Mr. C. Dutch's great sacrifice many new hats are now on. Come in and see the beauties have all fled. They are going like hot-cakes and soon will be out of sight. Parties wishing to buy a fine business better inquire. Don't forget the number, 312 South Spring street.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely cure SICK HEADACHE, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Poor Fitting,

III-shaped Corsets have made more misery for women than all the wars and famines in the world.

The Unique Kid-Fitting....

Corsets

Mean comfort, real, genuine, downright comfort. It's a Corset of shapely style, a Corset of easy grace, and it wears.

THE Unique

LADIES' FURNISHERS.

247 S. Spring St., near Third.

JOE POHEIM,

THE TAILOR,

Makes the best clothes in the State

At 25 Per Cent Less

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SUITS Made to Order from \$20

PANTS Made to Order from \$5

FINE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES

Rules for self-measurement and sample of cloth sent free for all orders.

NO. 143 S. SPRING STREET LOS ANGELES.

Stock-taking Sale

Vacation Outings.

Some of you will take to the hills and mountains, others to the seaside and still others to some quiet country place; or perhaps you are there already. Well, well, it matters not, for you need worry about nothing at all; we will attend to all your wants, to the smallest detail—any and everything you wish, we have for you; so enjoy your outing to your heart's content.

The Beach.

It's Pleasures And It's Needs.

A NOVELTY BATHING SUIT—So dear to the heart of every bather—we call them the "novelties" on account of the chisel style of the make-up; they are very pretty and the price very low for such delightful apparel, only \$3.50 and actually worth \$6.00. We have many others, however, at a great deal less in price, for instance, a very nice blue flannel two-piece

BATHING SUIT for \$1.00.

BATHING SHOES for 25c.

BATHING HOSE for 25c.

BATHING CAPS for 25c.

BATHING HATS for 75c.

These goods can be had to fit anyone; a young child—a big boy or girl—a man or woman. We have an endless variety of patterns and designs and our prices are indeed very low for such qualities.

After the Plunge

In the briny deep, a run on the beach—good exercise, indeed—my lady starts in to dress. Now, what can we do for her? Well, the first thing of course, A SILK VEST—50c,

Either in black or lavender, or one of Lewis's celebrated make of

COMBINATION SUITS for \$4.75.

Reduced by us for this Stock-taking Sale—really very beautiful goods. Next the lady dons a "Z. Z." or "Her Majesty's" Corsets, the two leading brandworn corsets in the world, renowned for their beautiful finish, elegance of material, perfection in fit, yet not too expensive. We have also the "Z. Z." or "Z. Z. Z." or "Her Majesty's" CORSETS, 25c.

ETON SUITS, \$4:

Reduced by us for this Stock-taking Sale—dark blue, white or dots; made in the blazer fashion, self-tied and fastened with full, large sleeves and rippled back; full skirt with deep hem, that of silk for inferior suits; ours is a famous price. We have also the new tailor-made

ETON SUITS, \$2.50.

Eton, Blazer and Cutaway Suits: no better materials or better-made suits at any price; white satin stripes, skirts half pocket backs, an exceptionally great bargain.

WHITE WAISTS, 50c.

Eton, Blazer and Cutaway Suits: no better materials or better-made suits at any price; white satin stripes, skirts half pocket backs, an exceptionally great bargain.

WASH WAISTS, 50c.

Eton, Blazer and Cutaway Suits: no better materials or better-made suits at any price; white satin stripes, skirts half pocket backs, an exceptionally great bargain.

POOR FITTING, 50c.

Eton, Blazer and Cutaway Suits: no better materials or better-made suits at any price; white satin stripes, skirts half pocket backs, an exceptionally great bargain.

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XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1895.

PER WEEK, 20c
PER MONTH, 85c
FIVE CENT

THE TIMES has added another great perfecting press to its mechanical plant. "The Old Guard," which was contracted for with Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. of New York, last December, is now in full and successful operation, and this sheet was printed upon it last night, in the presence of numerous interested spectators who had gathered in our press-room, upon invitation, to witness the formal start.

The builders are acknowledged kings among the printing-press manufacturers of the world, and the machine which they have supplied to The Times is one of their largest and best.

This rapid modern machine, with nearly double the capacity of the "Columbia," does not supplant, but supplements, the latter press. Both will be employed hereafter in printing the various editions of The Times. The latest machine will be briefly described further on.

The particular manner in which a modern daily newspaper is produced mechanically might, at first glance, appear to be of little consequence to its patrons and readers. So they get the paper on time every morning, with the news of the day in it, all concern about the practical methods and details of its production would by some be considered of mere secondary interest. Not so in truth. There is a broader and better view of the case. Men and women of an investigating turn of mind—those who study processes and plans, who watch the ways of things, and are fond of finding out the modus operandi by which important physical results are achieved, are in the habit of taking account not merely of the intellectual side of their newspaper, but they also look inquiringly into the dynamic forces employed in creating it. It is natural and proper for intelligent readers to want to know something of the practical methods used in producing the journal which has become, by their own invention, a regular morning call every day in the year. They have a right to

especially the personal observation of practical working methods, intensely engaging to thousands.

Upon the occasion of installing in its pressroom another fast perfecting press, The Times will therefore briefly describe the operation of the great machine, which is different in important particulars from any of its predecessors in this office.

In another place in this issue is given, besides, a description of the new and complete steam plant recently installed for the furnishing of power to the presses and other machinery; and also due credit to the principal manufacturers, material men, contractors, machinists, and mechanics who had a hand in the thorough work of reconstructing the Times press-room, engine-room and boiler-room, which has just been completed.

The significance properly attaching to the installation of each additional fast press, what it means, and why the machine was put in; the story of progress which it tells; the indications of the country's material expansion which the act denotes—all these are legitimate topics of popular interest.

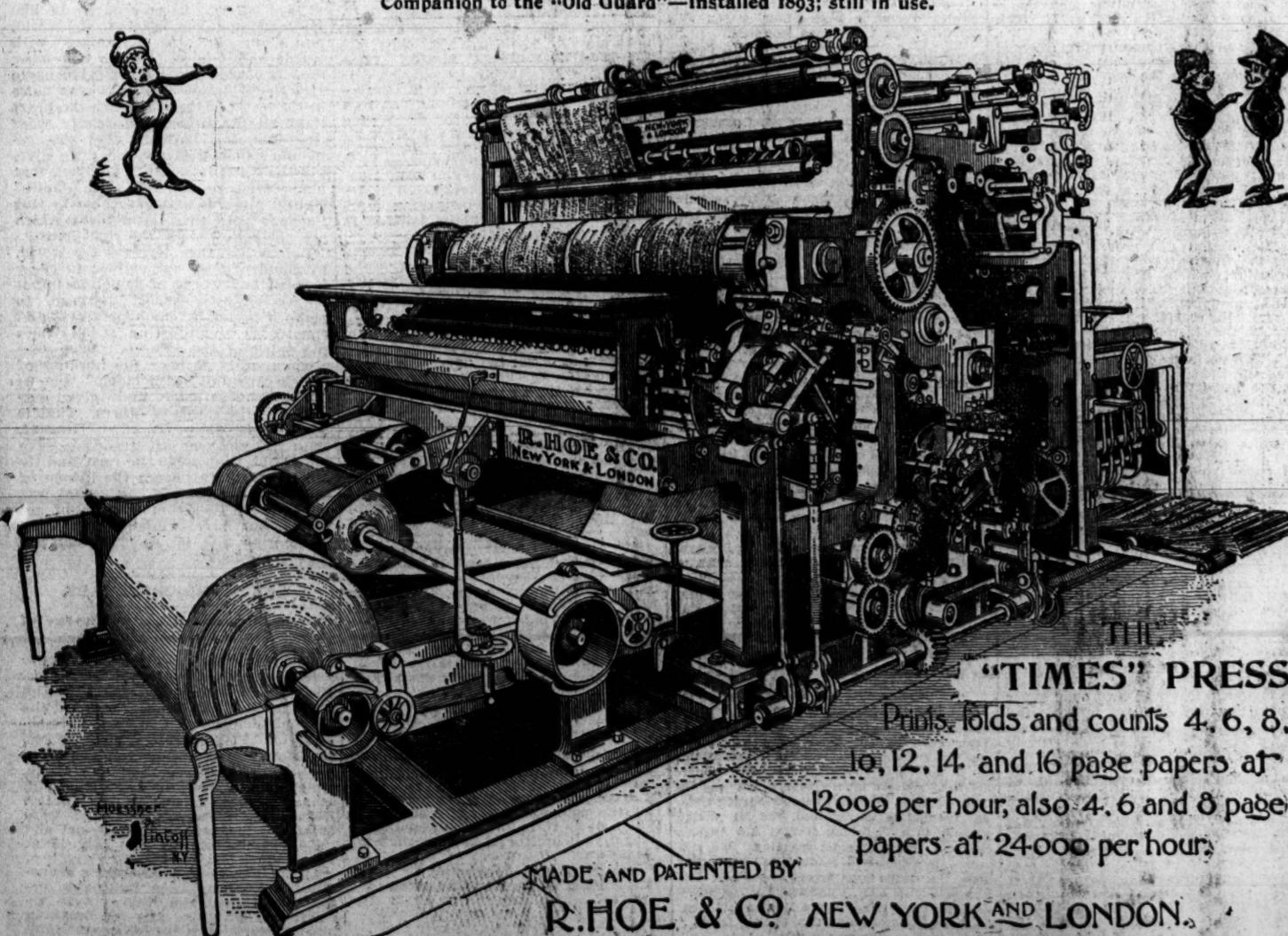
The steady growth of the Los Angeles Times as an independent public journal has become a fairly-true indication of the material progress made during the past decade or more by California, of the South—by that broad and fair and fertile region lying coastwise below the Tehachapi range. This journal's progress has become the pulse of the country's progress, and the striking strides of both make fit subject for honest congratulation, which I hereby tender, on behalf of The Times and myself, to all the people who have had a hand in working out the destiny of this fair Southland.

When The Times was boldly projected into the journalistic world—that was back in December, 1881—Angelenos was a puny child city compared with her substantial girth of waist and ample physical charms today. Then she had little more than 12,000 inhabitants; now she has fully 80,000 souls within her limits, or, at least, within her widened borders proper. Then it required only a single slow press to print the infant Times, a small folio with a limited circulation.

Behold the several forward steps made since 1881—steps which constitute distinct milestones of progress, both for this journal and for the country.

The "Columbia" Press.

Companion to the "Old Guard"—Installed 1893; still in use.



SINGLE SUPPLEMENT-INSETTING STEREOGRAPHIC PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.

Prints, folds and counts at the several rates of speed given above. Dimensions: Length, 10 feet, 4 in.; width, 8 feet, 3 in.; height, 8 feet, 9 in.

know whether those methods are modern or ancient, efficient or inefficient, adequate or inadequate; for of all products of the human brain and hand, the present-day newspaper must have up-to-date devices for its successful production, or it will lose the race.

General ideas of the manner in which modern newspapers are made are, of course, common enough among well-informed people; but with the manifold, complicated and interesting details they are frequently unfamiliar. This condition makes the study of processes, and

streets,) second floor. Here the machine stood upon a more or less rocky foundation (albeit there was not a rock in it,) and it used to behave not unlike the high-rolling canal boat Mary Ann, famous in song and story, when she was loaded with hoop-poles and whisky while she plowed the raging main on the River Wabash—

"And heaved and set and set and heaved,
And high her rudder hung;"
For the "old Potter" used to alternately move up and down at either end, forward and back, with great lurches, as

4-page sheet, each cylinder being capable of printing, when run at top speed, 1750 sheets per hour, or 3500 sheets per hour for the two cylinders. Still but one side of the sheet could be worked at the same time, making the output of perfected sheets, at the most, only half the last-named figure.

But this, again, was a great advance over all previous records, and The Times had fairly, so far as press facilities were concerned, entered the field of that class of journals usually found in cities of from 35,000 to 40,000 popula-

tions; its length thirteen feet, width seven feet and height eight feet. The capacity and speed were quite satisfactory at that time, with the work to be done. It was a four and eight-page press, with a speed of 20,000 sheets per hour on the first-named size, and 10,000 complete copies per hour of an eight-page paper, the usual size of The Times in those days. It was also capable of producing two-page supplements at the running speed of 40,000 sheets per hour. The eight-page sheets were printed, cut, folded, pasted and counted at a single

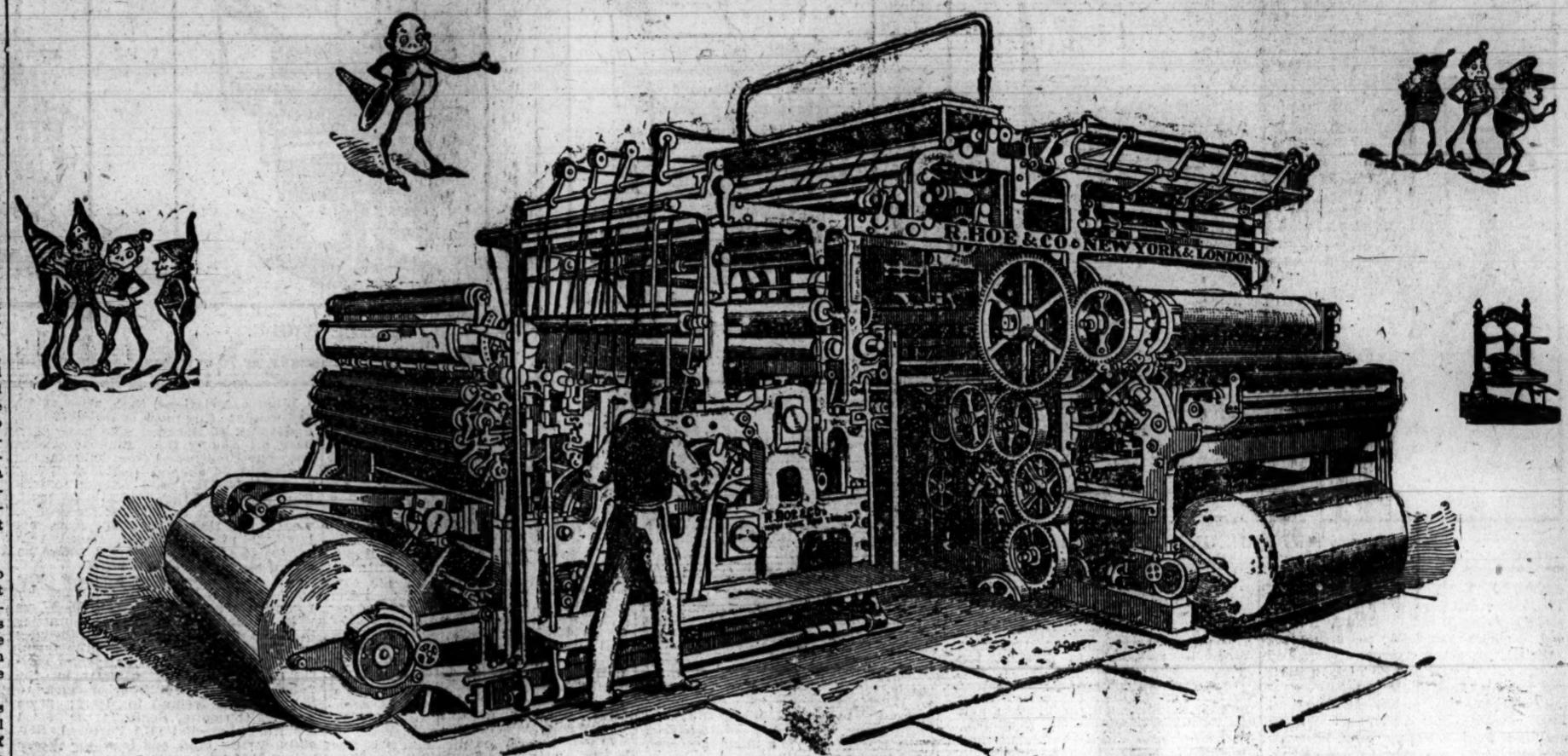
twenty tons; its length thirteen feet, width seven feet and height eight feet. The capacity and speed were quite satisfactory at that time, with the work to be done. It was a four and eight-page press, with a speed of 20,000 sheets per hour on the first-named size, and 10,000 complete copies per hour of an eight-page paper, the usual size of The Times in those days. It was also capable of producing two-page supplements at the running speed of 40,000 sheets per hour. The eight-page sheets were printed, cut, folded, pasted and counted at a single

20,000 sheets per hour, which is the same as our fastest process, and for the information of non-technical readers:

"The several processes of producing complete papers of a differing number of pages, varying from four to sixteen, are here described in plain language for the information of non-technical readers:

"The four-page papers are run straight away from a 34-inch roll; not cut until after they receive the first

The "Old Guard."
Contracted for December, 1894; just put into operation. On special exhibition last evening, July 13, 1895.



R. HOE & CO.'S DOUBLE SUPPLEMENT-INSETTING STEREOGRAPHIC PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.

Prints, folds and counts 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12-page papers at 24,000 per hour; also 16, 20 and 24-page papers at 12,000 per hour. Dimensions: Length, 18 ft. 8 in.; width, 11 ft.; height, 8 ft. 6 in

the heavy drum cylinder passed to and fro over the jeopardized type forms, "with a terrible grumble and rumble and roar."

The capacity of this first press was barely 1300 impressions an hour on one side of a four-page paper, or only 650 perfected sheets every sixty minutes. It served its purpose, however, until it had to be supplanted in October, 1884, as being behind the times. Its place was taken by a two-revolution, small-cylinder Campbell press capable of turning out 2100 sheets per hour, printed on one side only, or the equivalent of 1050 perfected copies an hour of a four-page paper. But a considerable advance had been made upon the first press used, and congratulations—modest little congratulations—were in order. The population of the city was then about 16,000.

THE SECOND PRESS.

The Campbell was used until May, 1887, when a double-cylinder Hoe press was put in—the office having by that time been removed to the new Times Building—and the old single press was discarded as too small and too slow. The double-cylinder printed an 8-page sheet, and its capacity was nearly twice that of its predecessor on a

THE FIRST PRESS.

The first press on which The Times was printed was a Potter drum cylinder, the simplest style of machines driven by steam power. That first press was, however, then run by water power, the press room being located in the Downey Block (Main, Temple and New High

streets,) second floor. Here the machine stood upon a more or less rocky

foundation (albeit there was not a rock in it,) and it used to behave not unlike the high-rolling canal boat Mary Ann, famous in song and story, when she was loaded with hoop-poles and whisky while she plowed the raging main on the River Wabash—

"And heaved and set and set and heaved,
And high her rudder hung;"

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THE "PRESTO."

In February, 1888, was installed the first stereotype perfecting, or "web" machine ever set up in California south of San Francisco. It was a Hoe "pony" or single press—"The Presto"—a rotary machine embodying the essential principle of all fast modern newspaper machines, to-wit, the use of stereotype plates, with paper unwind automatically from a continuous roll, web, and cut into sheets after entering the press, instead of the use of single-sheets of flat or quire paper, as in the case of the old-style cylinder presses.

The "Presto" continued to be employed exclusively in printing The Times for more than five years following February, 1888; then it, too, had run its course—had its day—and was discarded for a still faster machine. During all the time of its employment it had never "bucked" or broken down; it never struck nor took a day off; it never missed an issue, and had turned out millions of copies of The Times in the first five years of its life. Truly a splendid record, and one that the builders, as well as the owners, had a right to be proud of. Having been resold to R. Hoe & Co., in exchange for a larger and faster press, the "Presto" was taken out by them in February, 1895, and sent to another office.

THE "COLUMBIA."

The next press purchased was the "Columbia." It was installed only two years ago—in July, 1893—when the population of Los Angeles was estimated at 65,000. It is still in use as an essential reinforcement to the "Old Guard," the very latest, largest and finest machine yet acquired, and which was last night put into regular operation. (Illustrations of both machines appear upon this page.)

The "Columbia" is what is known as an "inset" press. It is a high-class modern printing-machine, built specially for The Times by R. Hoe & Co., and is designed for and adapted to the requirements of large and progressive daily newspapers, but which have not yet reached circulations requiring the use of double machines.

In folding, the sheets are superimposed one upon the other, the supplements inset, and the different sheets pasted together at the back, so that the entire paper is delivered intact. With lightning-like speed it turns out the perfected papers at the delivery end of the press ready for the circulators, the agents, carriers, newsboys or the mail, even counting them out in bundles of twenty-five and fifty copies each, as required.

The "Columbia" has, however, no capacity above sixteen pages at a single operation, and when The Times exceeds that number, resort must be had to hand inserting or "stuffing."

No better description of the operation of the "Columbia"—which is 16 feet 4 inches long, 8 feet 3 inches wide, 8 feet 9 inches high, and cost \$25,000, can be given here than that printed by me in The Times when the new machine was installed. I accordingly here reproduce it substantially:

DESCRIPTION.

"The capacity of this new machine is very great, and its operation very effective, convenient and practical. The machine is complicated in construction, yet simple and certain in operation, and a stereotype perfecting press of an entirely new pattern—Hoe's latest achievement in press building—constructed especially for The Times at a cost of \$25,000. It turns out complete 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14-page papers at will, inserting all the sheets when desired, with lightning-like rapidity by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them apparently one.

"The several processes of producing complete papers of a differing number of pages, varying from four to sixteen, are here described in plain language for the information of non-technical readers:

"The four-page papers are run straight away from a 34-inch roll; not cut until after they receive the first

fold, down the center margin, after having passed over the former."

"The six-page papers are obtained by using a 51/4-inch or three-page-wide roll, or a web split into three pages, which comes from the edge and the remaining 17 1/4 inches of the sheet is passed around a turning bar, and brought underneath the 34-inch web, where it is pasted; then the web passes over the former and receives its first fold and is cut in the same manner as the four-page paper.

"The eight-page papers are obtained by using a 68-inch roll, which is split in the center and one-half transferred by means of turning bars underneath the other half in the same manner as the six-page papers. The sheet is then pasted around the 34-inch web, and the double web, after having received its first fold by passing over the former, is cut into eight-page papers.

"The ten-page papers are secured by using a two-page-wide roll of 34 inches and a one-page-wide roll of 17 1/4 inches, the latter being half-sized. These four-page sheets are collected from the 34-inch roll, and the two-page sheet from the 17 1/4-inch roll is slipped in between the 17 1/4-inch roll and the 34-inch roll by a special mechanical device before they pass over the former."

"The twelve-page papers are secured by using a two-page-wide roll of 34 inches and a one-page-wide roll of 17 1/4 inches, the latter being half-sized. These four-page sheets are collected from the 34-inch roll and another four-page sheet is slipped in from the other roll running at half speed, by means of the same device as on ten pages, before they pass over the former."

"Fourteen-page papers are obtained from a one-page-wide or 51/4-inch roll, and a one-page-wide or 17 1/4-inch roll, which runs at half speed. The 51/4-inch roll is cut in precisely the same manner as when printing six-page papers, and two of these six-page papers are collected and an extra two-page sheet slipped in before passing over the former."

"Sixteen-page papers are obtained from the same size as the eight-page or 68-inch roll. The roll is split in the center at right angles of each other, but connected. It is technically designated by the builders as a 'double supplement-insetting, stereotype perfecting printing machine, with folder.' Its acquisition was rendered necessary both by growing circulation and the permanent increase in the number of sheets required to make up The Times. The supplement press has two short cylinders, each taking four pages; the main press has two long cylinders, each taking eight plates, and the machine prints twenty-four pages in all at a single operation. The two presses may be worked either in conjunction or separately."

"The cylinders take plates that print either in columns or in eight columns to the page, as may be desired."

"This is the only press of its kind on the Pacific Coast, and there is no other just like it in the United States. No finer, more complete or relatively faster press was ever built by the great firm of R. Hoe & Co. As the work progressed, radical changes and improvements were made, and the capacity of the machine was greatly increased.

"Chief among many advantages to be derived from the possession of this press are the following: its great capacity to print inset and paste, at a single operation, ten and twelve-page papers on week-days, thus dispensing with the necessity of inserting extra sheets by hand—boon to advertisers, readers and carriers.

WHAT THE BUILDERS SAY.

"Following are letters from Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. of New York, builders of the 'Columbia':

"NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1892.
Dear Sir:—Your press will print 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 pages, meeting the requirements of all the even-numbered sheets between, excepting 14, 18 and 22. The speed on the 10 and 12-page papers—those sizes in daily use on week-days—is double that of the companion press. It thus gives, even when not run in conjunction with the "Columbia," the rate of output now required on week-days, while on "big days," when two sheets of more than twenty-four pages are called for, the two machines can easily make up time when a late start has become unavoidable. And with the presses and power in duplicate, such a thing as missing an issue will not come within hailing distance hereafter."

The stereotype plates are of the same width and length as those used on the companion press, and can be interchanged at will—an absolute necessity and a great convenience.

The operation of this machine need not be dwelt upon here in minute detail, as it is similar in its general principles to that of the other perfecting presses already described in this sketch; though, by reason of its greater size and speed and its double construction, it necessarily differs in important particulars from the smaller presses. The manipulation by the "Columbia" of the various sheets, up to sixteen, has been clearly explained in the description of the "Old Guard." The manner of running the paper of the rolls and into the press is similar, up to a certain point, and the rolls themselves are of the same sizes and lengths, being quarter, half, three-quarter and full rolls, respectively. (The lengths are given in a preceding description.) These various rolls weigh about 250 pounds, 500 pounds, 750 pounds, and 1000 pounds each, respectively. Several rolls are

"Your very truly,
R. HOE & CO.

"Printing Press Manufacturers,
New York, Sept. 23, 1892.

"NEW YORK, May 10, 1893.
Dear Sir:—We are now taking down and boxing up the Hoe press for shipment to the Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sir: We have ever manufactured in it we have combined every improvement for fast printing up to date. We have produced a single cylinder press, either 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 or 16-page papers, all folded and counted, and with the supplements inset and pasted. The speed is the same as our fast press. When we print upon the paper of the rolls and into the press is similar, up to a certain point, and the rolls themselves are of the same sizes and lengths, being quarter, half, three-quarter and full rolls, respectively. (The lengths are given in a preceding description.) These various rolls weigh about 250 pounds, 500 pounds, 750 pounds, and 1000 pounds each, respectively. Several rolls are

"With best wishes for your success,
Yours very truly,
R. HOE & CO."

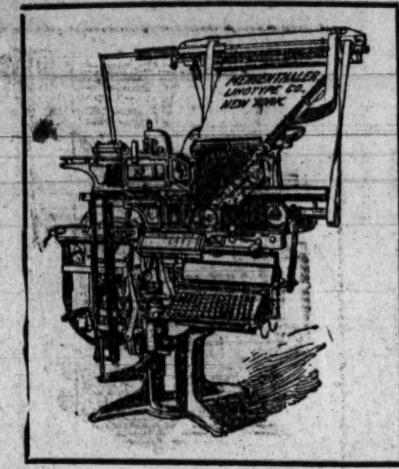
"With this noble machine in operation, The Times is better prepared than ever before to go on with its chosen

"Stereotype plates are of the same width and length as those used on the companion press, and can be interchanged at will—an absolute necessity and a great convenience.

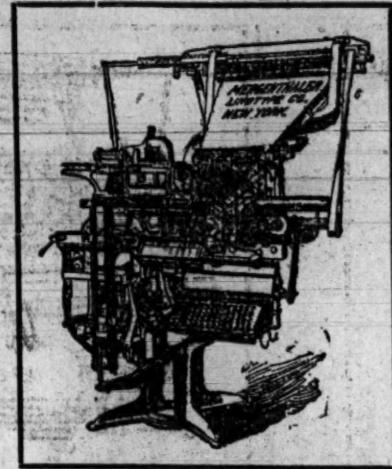
The operation of this machine need

not be dwelt upon here in minute

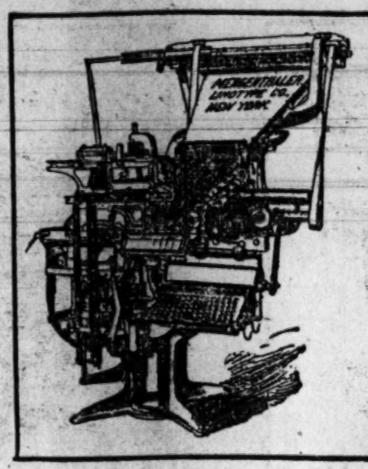
Linotype Battery of the Los Angeles Times.



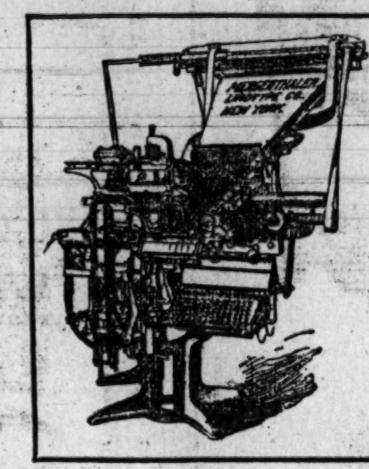
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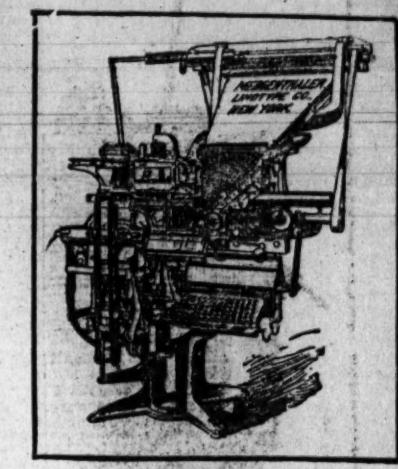
7. YO TAMBIE.



8. CALIFORNIA.



9. ANGELENA.



10. FIN DE SIECLE.

one Head-letter machine; one duplex Pica and Brevier machine; three duplex Minion and Nonpareil machines; one simplex Nonpareil machine, and four simplex Minion machines. Average output of all the regular machines, nearly 5000 emsper hour each.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD

DESTINED TO BECOME A GREAT PRODUCER.

One District Surpasses in Gold Production the Whole of the United States.

A Town Removed to Get at Her Gold Deposits—Billions of "Ore in Sight."

Many Men Have Made Vast Fortunes and an Ex-Circus Juggler is Now Worth Fifty Million Dollars. Prospecting a Mile Deep.

(From a Special Correspondent of the Times.) NEW YORK, July 5.—For now almost a year London, and for that matter, all England, have been slowly growing more and more excited over the gold mines of South Africa. Within a year mining shares that were issued at a pound per share and often sold for only a portion of that, have sold up as high as £33 per share, and there are plenty of people in England who believe that these same shares will go to £100. France, too, has caught the excitement and is pouring its money into South African investments, and it is not impossible that mining shares of the South African properties will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange within the year. Proposals to that effect have already been made.

It is rather strange that this country, which has so keen an interest in booms of every sort, should have thus far paid so little attention to the rise of South Africa. The latter incident comprised one of the remarkable commercial romance of the century. In scarcely ten years a state then wild, unpopulated, unexplored, almost from producing no gold at all, has risen to the first gold-producing country in the world. The single little district known as the Witwatersrand or the Transvaal or South Africa, which with a population upwards of \$40,000,000 worth of gold or more than the product of all Australia or of the entire United States. This little district is, so far as its productive area is concerned, not over fifteen miles wide, and about sixty miles long, and is bounded on the north by the Drakensberg mountains, and on the south by the Cape of Good Hope. The town of Johannesburg, the capital of the Transvaal, is situated in the center of this district, and is a city of 100,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly becoming one of the most populous cities in the world.

Not only have America brains had a great deal to do with the development of the new mines in the Transvaal, but even American machinery is employed there in preference to the mining machinery of England, France, or Germany. It is to M. S. Harlow who went to South Africa and spent eighteen months there as the representative of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, that I am indebted for the material for this article. Mr. Harlow returned recently from the gold fields and gives many interesting facts regarding them. Said he:

THE CAPITAL TOWN OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

"The principal gold fields are grouped about the town of Johannesburg, which lies inland just 1000 miles northeast from Capetown. It is reached by rail from either Capetown, Port Elizabeth or East London, and probably by the time save from Delagoa Bay. The town is situated in the southern portion of the Transvaal, or South African republic, about thirty-five miles south of Pretoria, the capital. Johannesburg has now a population of about four thousand whites, and Pretoria is a little town, a typical Boer town, of about ten thousand.

"Johannesburg lies on the uplands of the Witwatersrand, that is, Freshwater Ridge, and for the most of the year is a very pleasant place to live in. The sea is in sight, and the level of the sea, is surrounded by hills, rolling country, and with tree-planting, and other improvements that are being made rapidly, it is becoming a pretty and attractive city. It lacks nothing of the comforts and conveniences of civilization, in fact quickly utilizes all the latest improvements and inventions. The town is lit by electricity, and an electric tramroad is being built connecting all the surrounding mines and villages with the central town. The mines of themselves are equipped with perhaps the finest mining machinery in the world. The engineers of the mines employ the finest engineering talent that money can command, and the mines are worked in the most scientific manner. Loss from waste is reduced to a minimum, and the whole operation has been reduced to a strictly business and scientific basis."

A COLOSSAL FORTUNE.

"Perhaps the most remarkable product of the gold fields is B. I. Barnato, born from Capetown to London as Barney Barnato, and the jolliest fellow in the world. Barnato is a young man. He comes of a good English family, turned out to be a wild youngster, who shipped off to Cape Colony, knocked about there as best he could, won't say, in fact, at one time a member of a circus company and a juggler, found himself in a hole with a half-crown in his pocket, went into the diamond business at Kimberley, made money hand over fist, nobody knew just how, was soon ranked as one of the diamond magnates, and when the Kimberly diamonds were consolidated, turned up at the top of the heap, worth millions. Later Barnato followed the movement to the Witwatersrand, became a leading producer of gold-mining enterprises there, and a year ago was quoted at \$35,000,000."

"Within the last year it is currently given out in London that he has made perhaps \$10,000,000 in the sale of mining shares and in promoting mining enterprises."

"He himself doesn't know just how rich he is. And should his fortune go on increasing at the rate it has sprung up, in another ten years this ex-circus juggler will be the richest man in the world."

Barnato, in his native land, the Cape Colony Parliament, and the other day when he was about to sail for South Africa, a dinner was given him in London, that was presided over by the Lord Mayor and attended by many of the most notable financial men of Europe. His host, his namesake, a plunger, and is also followed by a hungry horde eager to divert a portion of the Paestan stream. He is exceedingly fond of the theater and of gay people generally, and no end of curious stories are told of his princely life and odd parties. For example, he wishes to give a theater party he thinks very little of chartering the whole theater, or at least such a portion of it as he may desire for the exclusive use of his guests. Barnato is no miser, and works hard to enjoy his wealth. He is a man who became associated with him in the diamond business at Kimberley, and later in the goldmines, and who, while he is not rich as "Barney" and doesn't make any such tremendous splash, lives in London in princely style, and is worth several million pounds.

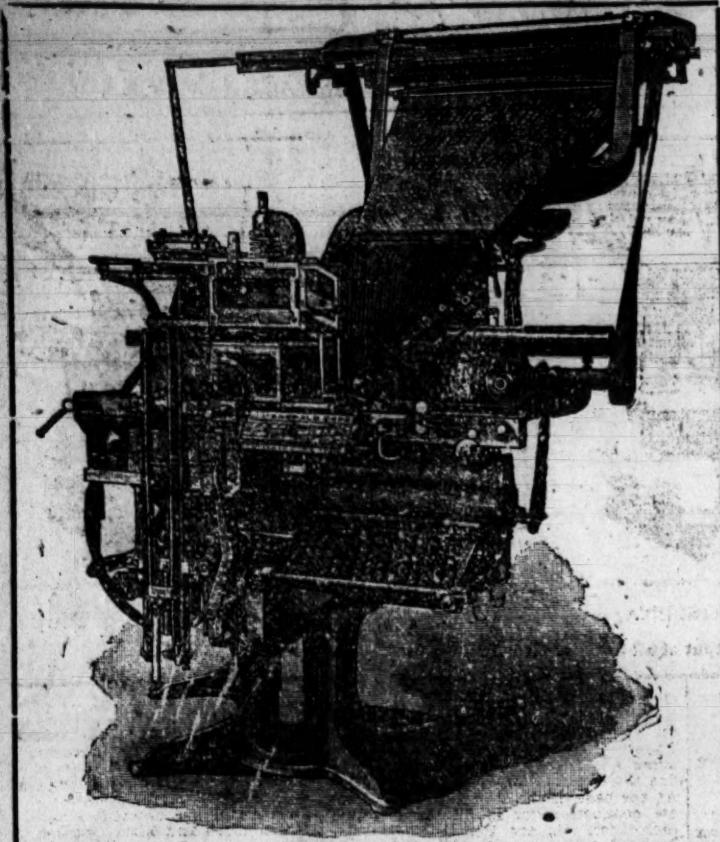
BONANZA STATESMAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Oddly enough, it was through the diamond mines and the gold fields that Senator Leland Stanford made his fortune, and to the government of the Cape Colony, and practically dictated of South Africa. His political power has been gained very much in the same way that Senator Leland Stanford first made a great deal of money in California, and later came to be Governor and then Senator. Stanford was a young man in ill health and likely to die when he went out to South Africa and fol-

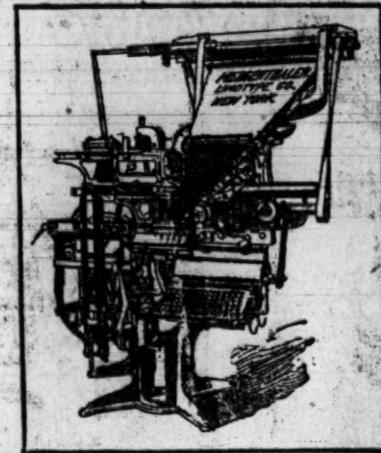
lowed his brother into the diamond mines. There, he not only recovered his health, but showed remarkable business talent and soon became the head of the movement to consolidate the Kimberly mines, which were then held by some sixteen hundred different small holders, into one vast concern. The De Beers Consolidated mines, limited, valued at \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000, was practically taken over by the De Beers, became interested with other diamond magnates in the Transvaal gold mines, and is now quoted at something like £5,000,000. His friend and associate, Alfred Beit, of the firm of Wehrner, Beit & Co., is worth perhaps £12,000,000, and J. B. Robinson, of the Robinson mine, upward of £2,500,000. Henry Nourse is quoted at £2,500,000, F. A. English at £3,000,000, and Plet Marais at £2,000,000.

South Africa has thus far produced perhaps twice as many millionaires as there are states and territories, and the nature of the whole matter is, that if the engineers are right in their calculations as to the extent of the Witwatersrand deposits, the amount of gold the latter contains is almost unlimited. Free predictions are offered that in five years the production will go in the Transvaal alone, and have gone far toward \$1,000,000,000 a year, or about two-thirds as much as the gold now mined in the world. In this case, gold would become almost as cheap in commodity as silver. Indeed, so delighted was the president of the question has already engaged the attention of financiers and economists, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the French statistician, has made a good opportunity for making money, who go out to South Africa, expecting to find themselves in a healthy land, will be apt to be disappointed by the entirely sophisticated state of things which greet them. 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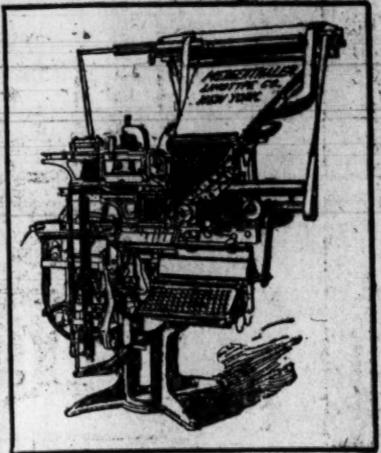
Illustrations of the Ten-machine Mergenthaler



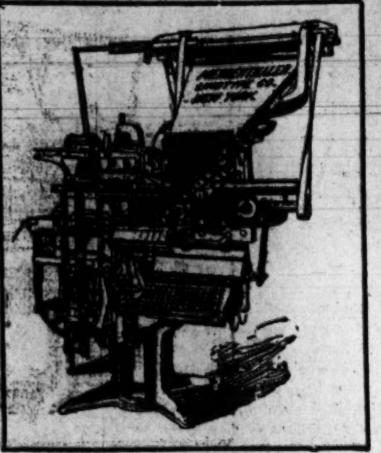
1. THE VANGUARD.



2. E PLURIBUS UNUM.



3. THE EAGLE.



4. EL HOMBRE VIEJO.



5. THE WIZARD.

The Times' Battery is capable of producing 2,500,000 cms., or 500 columns, or 70 newspaper pages of Minion and Nonpareil matter, or linotype bars, per week. The battery consists of

consumed in printing each edition of The Times, and the paper used would make a string, if the sheets were placed end to end, worth going miles to see.

On all this class of presses the speed of the plate cylinders, no matter what the size or name of the machine, cannot be practically pushed much beyond 12,000 revolutions per hour; when more output is required there must be more presses, more cylinders, more stereotype plates.

On the "Old Guard" the 20 and 24-page papers (which sizes are not produced by the companion press at all, save by two separate printings) come from the machine at a single operation for each sheet. The 20-page papers are made up of two 10-page parts, superimposed one upon the other, the last or half-page fold being given by the automatic folder, so that the papers are laid down at the delivery end of the press all ready for the hands of the superintendent of circulation and his assistants, hand inserting or "stuffing" being entirely dispensed with on this size of sheet. The 24-page papers are produced similarly, being made up of two 12-page parts manipulated in like manner.

The dimensions of the "Old Guard" are: Length, 18 feet 8 inches; width, 11 feet; height, 8 feet 9 inches.

The weight, without the collateral machinery (stereotyping outfit, wetter, etc.) is over 63,000 pounds, and it required two large freight cars of the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles. The original cost, at the works of the builders in New York, of this type of perfecting presses was formerly \$35,000 and \$37,500 respectively.

This machine was ordered by the Times-Mirron Company seven months ago. It contains thousands of separate pieces and intricate parts—a maze of cylinders, rollers, sockets, bars, bolts, bearings and cog-wheels, supported by a massive iron frame. In operation it makes a hum and a roar that are sweet music to the men who are after results. The work of putting this press together ready for successful operation was a task requiring brain-power, skill, patience and "infinite painstaking," which Carlyle defines genius to be.

The great machine was put in place, on a solid foundation of granite and concrete, built deep into the earth to support its precious load, under the immediate personal supervision of Charles T. Stewart, the trusted expert machinist of R. Hoe & Co., and it is there to stay. Mr. Stewart has set up all the perfecting presses of The Times. The machine, with its companion press, is in charge of George W. Crawford, chief pressman, and his faithful and competent assistants.

May the "Old Guard," with his motto high and brave, "Stand fast, stand firm, stand sure, stand true," long remain at his post in the Times Building, toiling with almost human intelligence in the noble service denoted by the legends carved on the enduring granite of the four cornerstones:

"Liberty and Law!"

"Progress and Enlightenment!"

"God, Home and Country!"

"The Eagle and the Flag."

And may it ever be true that "the Old Guard never surrenders!"

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

UNIQUE FOUNDATION

OF

THE TIMES' "COLUMBIA" STEREO-TYPE PERFECTING PRESS.

Composed of Stones, Marbles and Other Objects of Interest Gathered from Many Quarters of the Globe—Laid in 1882.

(Reprinted from The Times of July 2, 1882.)

The collection of various stones—some of the precious marbles—from many quarters of the globe, which has been placed under the new "Columbia" press of the Los Angeles Times, is both original and unique. We make bold to assert that it is a foundation the like of which never existed since.

Time began its ceaseless march toward the portals of eternity. The conception of time, as far as the records go, never before entered the mind of man in connection with the evolution of a printing press.

When the French poet Lamartine, in 1818, undertook his famous voyage to the Orient, he made a collection of curiosities which he sold at Paris. The most original part of that collection were specimens of water taken from rivers, lakes and streams, collected in classic and sacred lore, in Greece and Asia Minor. Such souvenirs were bulky and perishable, but Lamartine decided to make a reasonable saving of expense, in a hurried and laborious vessel. For sixteen months it leisurely sailed along the coast, or anchored at the owner's will in the ports of Jaffa, Beirut and Smyrna, while he would visit Jerusalem, Da-

mascus, Ephesus and other points in the interior. Camels and mules laden with the spoils of the Orient came down, at the order of the poet, to his ship, and deposited their treasures. When Lamartine died, the waters were bottled and boiled (for this latter was necessary), representing the winding Meander, the swift-flowing Jordan, the clear lake of Tiberias and the dull, salt liquid of the Dead Sea, and the golden abalaster of the Nile. There was more than a generation, however, that collected at such great expense; there was no useful or ornamental purpose served by this collection of water.

But the collection of various stones now in The Times press-room is just as original as that of water made by Lamartine. It is the result of the interests of the Times' management, the interest of association, but it serves purposes both useful and ornamental, and will last until the great globe itself.

Leave not a rock behind."

In short, the stones for the "Columbia" press have a durability which will insure their existence at the end of the twentieth or the two-hundredth century. They also possess variety in texture, color, shape and size. Many of them are more beautiful than any other in the collection. All have associations with the names of the discoverers, and the specimens of water collected by Lamartine. His collection was from a few provinces in Greece and Asia Minor, while the collection in The Times Building represents every part of our "terrestrial ball." There are more than three thousand specimens, and of which is given herewith, and due credit given to the donors, who from points widely apart, have so generously aided the editor of The Times in his original undertaking. While duly grateful to all, we cannot let the occasion pass without giving a few words of the specimens that have come from the countries which are very old, or which possess intrinsic beauty of color and texture, in addition to interesting historical associations.

While more than two-thirds of the foundation of the "Columbia" press is composed of stones from our own country, let us particularly note some of the specimens from the Old World. In point of time, in connection with civilization, that specimen which goes farthest back is undoubtedly No. 164 in the catalogue, entitled, "Specimen from Egypt," which is said to be the oldest object in the collection of the Queen's Cabinet, Great Pyramid, Egypt. Now, how far back in chronology is the Great Pyramid placed, and who was its builder? The latter question is one about which we are just as certain as we are, by official documents, signatures, dates, etc., we are convinced that it was built by the Pharaohs.

The Mount of Olives is 17 feet higher than the loftiest point of Jerusalem, and the greatest physical elevation of the three temples in the Holy City could be seen from this height. Looking southeast one can see the white stones of Bethlehem of the Nativity, while southward and eastward one can see the great city of Jerusalem, the temple of the Sun, Baalbec, the finest of all the ancient unknown southern continent of Australia. Turning from Egypt, perhaps the specimens from Palestine—the land that the Holy Writ shows had no edges, a connection with the realm of the unknown—make a curious and mysterious feeling more intense than any other in the collection. What associations cluster about No. 169? The simple line, "Stone from the Mount of Olives," takes in the whole story of the prefigured and accomplished redemption from the cross of Calvary, and the life of Christ. And the stone is from the temple of the sun, Baalbec. The finest of all the ancient unknown southern continent of the world. Indeed, it may be said of Olives, "As old as Sir John Bowring said of the cross."

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RICHARD OLNEY'S BOYHOOD.

THE EARLY LIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT HIS HOME IN OXFORD, MASS.

He Was a Studious, Steady Boy—The Woman in the Old Homestead Where He Was Born Had Never Heard of Him, but Others in the Neighborhood Remember Him Well—Some Very Interesting Family Reminiscences.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Seldom has whimsical fate thus high position upon a man so little known to the people as Richard Olney, Secretary of State. Though he has been a resident of Boston for over thirty years, not 200 men know him by sight when he appears on the streets. He reached his present distinction neither through the political arena nor by stirring deeds of patriotism. He was practically unknown in public life until his sudden induction into office two years ago, when he was appointed Attorney-General. Previous to that time he had held but one office, and that was twenty years ago when he was a member of the State Legislature.

Olney's rise to the highest Cabinet position is a surprise to the people of Boston, and they are asking: "How is it that we never heard of Olney, when he has been living among us all these years?" Yet there is no mystery about it. He has been serving as corporation attorney for the Boston and Maine Railroad, and other companies, and this legal work did not bring him into contact with the people.



HOUSE AT OXFORD, MASS., IN WHICH RICHARD OLNEY WAS BORN.

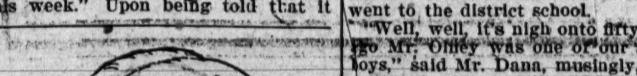
or into popular notice, as is rarely appeared in court. He acted chiefly as counsel in his own office, which is in the same building as that of Charles Francis Adams, formerly president of the Union Pacific.

From his legal practice Secretary Olney has accumulated wealth. He has a summer home at Falmouth, near Buzzard's Bay, and a winter residence on Commonwealth avenue, the finest boulevard in Boston.

Mr. Olney has, however, risen to influence from a humble New England origin. He comes of hardy New England stock, and is a native of Oxford, eleven miles south of Worcester. It is a village among rocky, wooded hills, with all the charm of those quaint New England towns, that, forgotten by time, change not. It has held its uneventful course hardly disturbed by a ripple, since Richard Olney was born there sixty years ago, on September 5, 1833. Even now it scarcely awakes to the thrill of pride in its most illustrious son.

Old, worn and gray with the sun, and storms that for a century have beat upon it, the house of his grandfather, Richard Olney, where he was born and whose name he bears, still stands, a sad reminder of the past. It has been moved from its commanding position at the intersection of two roads, and placed close to the street, where it stands, scantly shaded by two young chestnut trees. Its present occupant is, recently, quite unconscious of its dignified past.

It was the irony of fate! In response to my vigorous knocking at the front door, an elderly woman appeared with a disturbed look on her face. When I asked about the memorable birth that occurred in her home sixty years ago, she said: "I don't know anything about it. I have only lived here three or four years. Richard Olney? What's that?" "What is all this talk about?" "I see lots of people pointing out this house this week." Upon being told that it



JONATHAN PRATT DANA, SCHOOL COMMISSIONER IN RICHARD OLNEY'S BOYHOOD DAYS.

marks he would make. He was a great reader, and I remember that on one visit he brought "David Copperfield" and read it aloud to the rest of the family evenings. While we were seated, Richard and his father would read aloud.

The resident who best remembers Richard Olney as a boy is Jonathan Pratt Dana, 83 years of age. He was School Commissioner when Richard went to the district school.

"Well, well, it's high on into fifty years ago Mr. Olney was one of our schoolboys," said Mr. Dana, musingly, as he sat on the front steps of his house on the outskirts of the town. "The good old man shows signs in the countenance of his face, but I'm the ragged snow-white beard that encircles it. His eyes bright and his mind as great as ever. He belongs to that most extinct type of old-fashioned district school commissioners, who tilled their farms and stopped on the way to market, to visit the schools along the road. In this capacity he served the town from his twenty-fifth to his seventy-fifth year.

"We have had a good many bright boys in our schools here," said the old man, "but I remember Richard Olney was foremost among his class at his age. It was at the district school he noted that he did his best. Then thought he was about the smartest boy in argument that I ever saw. His logical powers were remarkable for his age and the advantages he had had."

"There must be something very marked in a boy to make an impression on a man in middle life which he will remember for fifty years. No, I don't know as I thought at the time that Richard would rise to eminence, for I had been disappointed in so many bright boys who pestered, out as soon as she and you may find convenient.

An old schoolmate of Richard Olney, Hollis W. D. Bacon, keeps the tavern that the grandfather kept when it was known as the Olney Tavern. The old sign which invited the wayfarer to stop and feed his beast is now in the possession of one of the Olney family.

"I went to school with Richard," said Mr. Bacon, who, clad in a long linen duster, sat in an armchair on the porch of the inn. "It was at Mrs. Metcalf's house, when she kept a private school.

"I may say," he continued, in a self-damning way, "that was the last of my schooling, but Richard kept right on. There was this difference between us in school—I had to study my lessons, and he didn't. He only had to look at his books to know what was in them. He was 12 years old, and I was 14. Our teacher, Mrs. Metcalf, was the wife of an old orthodox minister, who had kind of got through preaching. Guess he found it didn't pay, so his wife took to teaching.

"She had a dozen scholars in an upstairs room that had straight, high-backed chairs and other old-fashioned furniture. Most of her scholars were girls. There were only two or three other boys besides Richard Olney and me. We had great respect for our teacher. She was well-educated, and very strict and firm. I didn't go to her school but three months, but Richard went a long time. That was forty-eight years ago."

When the hotel-keeper pronounced the name of Olney, he pronounced it in the old English way, omitting the sound of l, as if it were spelled One. This is the way it is spoken by all the old inhabitants, and it is the pronunciation also used by the Rhode Island branch of the family.

Richard Olney's father was an unassuming man who took the greatest interest in his children. When we went to see them make something of life. He was a money-earner, but not a money-winner. He never became rich, though during the later years he held the position of cashier of the Oxford bank. His duties there were of a clerical nature, and while esteemed by the directors for his honesty, he was never regarded as a shrewd banker. He always filled positions that enabled him to keep his family in comfort. All he could spare he spent on his boys' education. In this he was assisted by Peter Butler, his wife's brother, a well-known and prosperous Boston merchant. It is said that this large-hearted man contributed to Richard's academic and college expenses.

The grandfather also helped the boys. He was a money-getter and accumulated a small fortune by hard work and close saving. He had the reputation of being a hard man to drive a bargain, though he was strictly honest. In his advanced years, when he had considerable property, he got into a dispute with the town appraisers because he thought they taxed him too much, and moved to Burrellville to escape the Oxford assessors.

The traits of this strong, rugged man are said to be largely developed in Richard Olney, who made the success in life which his own father missed.

HERBERT HEYWOOD.

(Copyright, 1895.)

SEA BATHING FOR THE HEALTH.

The Custom Had Its Origin More Than Two Hundred Years Ago.

(Science Review.) The season when the sea-side will be the resort of most who are not absolutely indigent in within measurable distance. It is interesting to note in this connection that, according to its origin in England before 1750, when Dr. Richard Russell published his treatise on the virtues of sea water. The healing virtues of the sea bath were not understood, nor was the practice of sea-bathing generally reported, to the world. It has been attributed to the sea; indeed, in medieval times a compulsory dip in its waters was a sentence often passed on the public offender. In the earlier decades of the last century Western Europe suffered heavily under King's evil, the population being affected by that incurable affection which scourged all classes from peasant to peasant.

Dr. Russell, a Sussex practitioner, had observed that dwellers on the coast used to drink of the sea water, and this was even when the water was briny and salt, and bind them up with seaweed. Having satisfied himself as to the efficacy of the practice he began to prescribe it for his patients with most satisfactory results. His treatise resulted in our coasts becoming largely patronized by the nobility and gentry, and seaside lodgings were soon a growing quantity. This gradually spread to the continent. Then people commenced to see that fresh water was a good thing, and the vital importance of the skin, as a means of excretion, was generally recognised somewhat later (in 1854), when the famous "tub" was instituted, and has since acquired a world-wide reputation.

The resident who best remembers Richard Olney as a boy is Jonathan Pratt Dana, 83 years of age. He was School Commissioner when Richard went to the district school.

"Well, well, it's high on into fifty years ago Mr. Olney was one of our schoolboys," said Mr. Dana, musingly, as he sat on the front steps of his house on the outskirts of the town. "The good old man shows signs in the countenance of his face, but I'm the ragged snow-white beard that encircles it. His eyes bright and his mind as great as ever. He belongs to that most extinct type of old-fashioned district school commissioners, who tilled their farms and stopped on the way to market, to visit the schools along the road. In this capacity he served the town from his twenty-fifth to his seventy-fifth year.

"We have had a good many bright boys in our schools here," said the old man, "but I remember Richard Olney was foremost among his class at his age. It was at the district school he noted that he did his best. Then thought he was about the smartest boy in argument that I ever saw. His logical powers were remarkable for his age and the advantages he had had."

"There must be something very marked in a boy to make an impression on a man in middle life which he will remember for fifty years. No, I don't know as I thought at the time that Richard would rise to eminence, for I had been disappointed in so many bright boys who pestered, out as soon as she and you may find convenient.

Bicycle Vs. the Horse.

(Harper's Weekly) In spite of the popularity of the bicycle, the belief that the bicycle has superseded the horse seems to be just as many driving accidents this season as usual. It seems, indeed, as if there were rather more than usual, so that the possibility suggests itself that the horse gets something less used in former years, and is weaker in consequence. In considering the effect of the bicycle on the popularity of the horse, it is worth while to remember that not one in ten who rides a bicycle now ever owned a horse, or was ever an important part of every stable. The shrubs grow six feet apart, as they require a large amount of ground, and "exhaust" a certain area of ground. Shingles or slate is placed over the plants when the first shoots appear, and every care is taken to protect them from frost until they have reached a height of two or three feet, when they become fairly hardy, and can withstand usual changes of temperature which occur during the year. The shrubs are grown by grafting, but are less hardy than if raised by the seeding process. When the shrub is about three feet

AMERICA'S ONLY TEA GARDEN.

HOW THE CHINESE LEAF IS GROWN AMID THE PINES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Visit to Dr. Charles Shepard—His Experiments in Tea Culture and Hopes for the Future of the Industry in This Country—Preparing the Product for Market—Handsome Profits Are Realized.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Times.)

SUMMERTIME (S. C.) July 6.—How would you like to pick a cup of tea?

Rather an odd idea, isn't it? but that is what people down here in the odorous pine woods do. The natives are too accustomed to drinking the home-grown beverage to care much about the amusement, but the Northern visitors are pleased with the novelty, and few ever come to this section without including Pinehurst in their itinerary, so as to tell the folks "at home" that they picked tea off the bushes.

Pinehurst! The name leaves a pleasant taste on the tongue. Entering the South Carolina Railroad train in the gloomy Charleston depot, a ride of about forty minutes through a country flat as a pancake, with here and there a cypress marsh reliving the white monotony of the soil, brings you to Summerville, the resort of Charleston's elite. In summer as well as in winter, where the pine needles cover the ground, so thickly that one has to kick up two or three inches of them before he comes to the light sandy loam so common in the lowlands of the Carolinas. For the moment

high the "harvesting" of the tea begins, and this is perhaps the most interesting stage of all. Armed with a sharp knife, the field hand cuts off in May about half of the leaves and smaller branches. If the growth has been healthy, the shrub throws out a new foliage of leaves at once. These are the tea leaves of commerce, which will run from two to two-and-a-half inches in length, according to the variety. They are picked off as fast as they reach a suitable size, and the operation is repeated from May until October as often as the leaves come out. It is termed "flushing." The most profitable "flushes" are those which are called "flushes" seven or eight times during the season.

It's during the picking season that you see the genuine Carolina pickin' in all its glory. Some of the rows of shrubs they are stripping. Some are young ones, with faces black and shiny and shining like butter in the sunlight. Over a hundred of them hustle into the patch as soon as day breaks through the pines, and at it they go. Some have a shift, shirt and trousers, while occasionally you will run across a big-eyed, roguish little rascal, just able to toddle about, in a dirty cotton "shift," whose "mammy"

is the most flushing. At Pinehurst seven is the largest number of "flushes" during the season.

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THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT AMERICA'S GREAT INLAND SALT SEA.

Theories as to Why it is—Its Great Percentage of Salt—Its Footprints in the Past—Its Pleasures of the Present—Garfield and Salt Air—Mirage, Sunsets, etc.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 5, 1895.—(Special Correspondence.) The Great Salt Lake has long been an object of interest, not only in America, but Europe as well. Its fame is due almost exclusively to the trans-continental tourists who have carried back to their native land the stories of the health-giving qualities of a "gracious dip" in its briny waters, and to the vigorous body of peculiar, religious enthusiasts that have for half a century hovered around its shores.

The lake itself is a body of water about eighty miles long and forty miles wide, the salinity of which varies in length and width, extending out from the northern and southern sides. In the winter time it is said to add considerably to its size by spreading over much of its low and contiguous coast. The evaporation of the early summer months soon leaves the lake dry again, so that the salinity and odor one would not care to bottle, unless he should be partial to that somewhat ostracized product, "Liberator." It is but just to say, however, that there are approaches to the "real lake" by which these spots of "abomination or desolation" may be avoided.

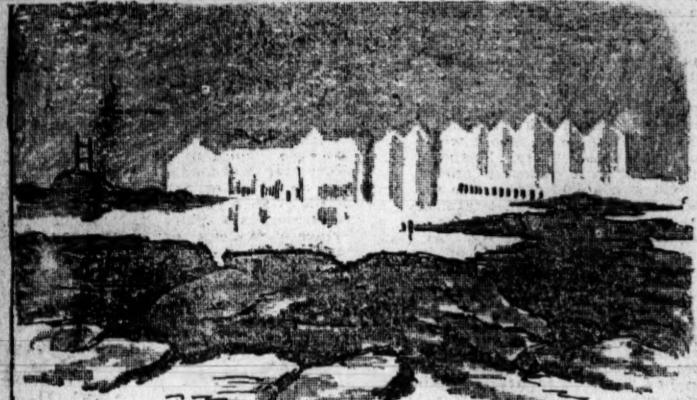
That "half revealed and half concealed, lie out in the lake, enshrouded in its purple haze, like the dreamy eyes of some oriental maiden. Church Island will probably be the one selected for this purpose. It is about ten miles wide and twenty miles long, with an abundance of cold sweet water, gently rolling in undulated plains and startling and precipitous

salt. The two great resorts for bathing, boating and "cool salt breezes," are SALT AIR AND GARFIELD.

Both about eighteen miles from Salt Lake City, with trains plying at this time of the year all day every day, are the two great resorts of the city. They are owned and managed by different companies, and the competition is real and healthy. Saltair is an immense pavilion one mile out in the lake. It has one of the largest ball rooms in the world, and couples having been known to dance at one time on it. It has also about eight hundred rooms, two long rows attached as wings to the main building. The manager of Saltair I have been told by tourists who have seen most things of the kind on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, that Saltair is something very exceptional in its elaborate and well-arranged accommodations for its patrons. The water at the salient points from the lake is not bad, but the shoulders of an ordinary man, while there are great "spots" not waist-deep to a child. Garfield Beach is located directly on the shore of the lake, and is a favorite resort for the many grains of which are round and mustard-like, and feel very grateful to the feet. Garfield is the old resort, and is more especially attended by the faded and pleasure-seeking. Saltair is the headquarters for the "swell" bathers. What Santa Monica, Catalina and Redondo are to Los Angeles, Saltair and Garfield are to Salt Lake City.

During the hot months of summer thousands rush out to the lake every day for a "fresh whiff" of salt air and an invigorating dip. During the winter months California beach resorts are there greater crowds on Sundays and holidays than at Saltair and Garfield. But we prophecy that in no time will Saltair and Garfield be superseded as powerful rival in the great "island resort" on some one of these many beautiful and picturesque ISLANDS.

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MIRAGE ON GREAT SALT LAKE.

the Salt Lake Valley, but also that tract of country known as the "Great Salt Lake Desert." The blight of its waters, judging from these patches of amphibious (?) coasts, would probably be the cause of the desert, and doubtless that small remnant that now answers to the once formidable name of "The Great American Desert" is very generally conceded to be nothing less than the "footprint" of the Great Salt Lake of not many thousands of years ago.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The true cause of this salty sheet of water lying here in mid-continent, 4000 feet above sea level, like a great mirror in a rustic frame of mountain-peaks, has long been a matter of much discussion. The theory is that the lake actually contains 22 per cent of salt, while that of the Pacific Ocean contains 6 per cent. This makes it the saltiest body of water of its size in the world, and the density of which is about the same. The specific gravity of the water is about equal to that of the human body. The question is, why is this great body of salt-laden brine here? A few claim that it is the result of the chemical action of the mineral waters that flow into it from the Colorado River, but this is not the theory advanced which connects the lake with the Pacific Ocean by a great "aphrodisiac tube" and raises the water up over the 4000 feet of altitude, and holds it there by atmospheric pressure upon the ocean, owing to the almost infinitely greater surface of the Pacific, as compared with that of the lake. The question is, then, where is the "bottomless tube?" Another theory still is that the lake was made when the mountains were made, and that at present it is only a tiny portion of it, or once was. In both of the last-named theories, the strong saline qualities of the water are accounted for by the fact that the water is salt, while the water went up in mists the salt hung heavily behind, and as the waters decreased in quantity, the percentage of salt accordingly increased. At any rate, the lake is here and salty.

HOW SALTY.

Can hardly be imagined by one who has never seen it. Let but a spray of salt water fall on you and a thick streak of salt remains as a reminder to you that it is here.

In justice to myself, I must be permitted to

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GARFIELD BEACH AND GREAT SALT LAKE.

reminder to be more careful next time. The buckets and barrels of water kept on the piers at Saltair and Garfield are emergencies one-third full of sludge and mud. The boats lifted out of the water to dry, after use in the lake, are adorned with long "icicles" of salt, which hang down from the bows and sterns, where the water is gradually lowering. Parenthetically, I would also state that the "salt industry" is no mere one in these parts, the water can be drawn from the lake, and after evaporation leaves behind large bodies of saline salt, which are "stacked" being taken from the stacks through the different processes till it is ready to market. It is because this water is pickling brine that it is being used.

THE LAKE BATH.

Is an exhibition and a joy never to be forgotten. The specific gravity of the water practically incures the novice from sinking and so once I did, with confidence as he said, "I am not afraid of my bath, as I am not afraid of lightning." He went up into a sitting posture, he being an occasional stroke of his hands, enjoys the "tub swim," a swim peculiar to Salt Lake. An experienced swimmer will find absolute freedom in keeping his head out of the water and undivided attention after the head has once more taken its place above the water. The "uninitiated" is liable to require much courage to encounter him in this position, but this is somewhat offset by the numerous small fish, which are not afraid like the cataract gulls are white as snow with salt. Cataract, skin diseases and sores caused at the touch of lake water, "in smoke," and so forth, are common, but the water is as clear as glass and being so shallow, it grows quite warm during the summer time, sometimes reaching a temperature of 80°. The water is not only a privilege, but an absolute necessity, unless one desires to go away coated with

say that I take these "fish stores" with a "pinch of lake salt," otherwise you will be "temped" to fear, to believe that another tender has been found for the lake.

I think that, inasmuch as some of the best landscape artists in America have spent weeks studying and sketching those scenes around the lake, there must belong to those sunsets a glory both lasting and unique. Just back and across the lake from the Saltair and Garfield Church and Stanbury Islands there are projections toward each other just sufficient to leave a great bay-like channel of blue water between them. This is a sort of natural bridge, which hangs like an almost impossible structure over the lake late on summer afternoons.

These islands, as the sun lowers himself into the horizon, turn a fair glow of color.

On the other hand, "Old Sol," by his beaming face, changes the mist into curtains of purple and gold, thrown in numberless spikes of crimson and green, first cast with delicate wreaths of silvery-necked clouds. Thus surrounded, the great red-faced king sits slowly down before the thousand projections, that form no obstruction to a view of the great gilded sun, which hangs like a giant in the sky.

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RICHARD OLNEY'S BOYHOOD.

THE EARLY LIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT HIS HOME IN OXFORD, MASS.

He Was a Studious, Steady Boy—The Woman in the Old Homestead Where He Was Born Had Never Heard of Him, but Others in the Neighborhood Remember Him Well—Some Very Interesting Family Reminiscences.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Seldom has whimsical fate thrust high position upon a man so little known to the people as Richard Olney, Secretary of State. Though he has been a resident of Boston for over thirty years, not 200 men know him by sight when he appears on the streets. He reached his present distinction neither through the political arena nor by stirring deeds of patriotism. He was practically unknown to public life until his sudden induction into office two years ago, when he was appointed Attorney-General. Previous to that time he had held but one office, and that was twenty years ago, when he was a member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Olney's rise to the highest Cabinet position is a surprise to the people of Boston, and they are asking: "How is it that we never heard of Olney, when he has been living among us all these years?" Yet there is no mystery about it. He has been serving as corporation attorney for the Bill and Maine Railroad, and other companies, and this legal work did not bring him into contact with the peop-

owners, Andrew Howarth & Son, in about the same old way as fifty years ago, when young Richard Olney played about it, and listened in child's wonder to the click, click of the hours. The same number of hands are employed—between fifty and sixty—the same product is turned out—white flannel—and the same power is still supplied by the French River, a small stream, dammed up into two beautiful ponds encircled by two hillswooded with pine and maple.

It was in Oxford that Richard Olney passed the formative period of his life. It was at the district school, held not in the kind of little red schoolhouse famous in story, but in a room of the corporation building-house, that he learned his first lessons. This building is divided into a number of tenements. But among the shifting population of mill-hops all traditions of old school and its famous pupil have vanished. Only one old weaver, who has worked in the mill as man and boy for over forty years, is able to point out the building. It was to this home in the little mill hamlet in a remote corner of Oxford that Richard Olney returned on his vacations from



HOUSE AT OXFORD, MASS., IN WHICH RICHARD OLNEY WAS BORN.

into popular notice, as he rarely appeared in court. He acted chiefly as counsel in his own office, which is in the same building as that of Charles Francis Adams, formerly president of the Union Pacific.

From his legal practice Secretary Olney has accumulated wealth. He has a summer home at Falmouth near Buzzard's Bay, and a winter residence on Commonwealth Avenue, the finest boulevard in Boston.

Mr. Olney has, however, risen to affluence from a humble New England origin. He comes of hardy Worcester county stock, and is a native of Oxford, eleven miles south of Worcester. It is a village among rocky, wooded hills, with all the charm of those quaint New England towns, that, forgotten by time, change not. It has held its uneventful course, hardly disturbed by a ripple, since Richard Olney was born there sixty years ago, on September 15, 1835. Even now it scarcely awakes to the thrill of pride in its most illustrious son.

Old, worn and gray with the suns and storms that for a century have beat upon it, the house of his grandfather, Richard Olney, where he was born and whose name he bears, still stands, a sad reminder of the past. It has been moved from its commanding position on the hillside down to the street, where it stands, scantly shaded by two young chestnut trees. Its present occupant was, until recently, quite unconscious of its dignified past.

It was the irony of fate! In response to my vigorous knocking at the front door, an elderly woman appeared with a disturbed look on her face. When I asked about the memorable birth that occurred in her home sixty years ago, she said: "I don't know anything about it. I have only lived here three or four years. Richard Olney? Who is he, any way, and what is all this fuss about? I've seen lots of people pointing out this house this week." Upon being told that it

marks he would make. He was a great reader, and I remember that on one visit he brought "David Copperfield" and read it aloud to the rest of the family evenings. While we women sewed, Richard and his father would read aloud."

The resident who best remembers Richard Olney as a boy is Jonathan Pratt Dana, 83 years of age. He was School Commissioner when Richard went to the district school.

"Well, well, it's high time," said Jonathan Pratt Dana, musingly, as he sat on the front steps of his house on the outskirts of the town. "The good old man shows age in the countless seams of his face and in the ragged snow-white beard that encircles it. But his eyes are bright and his mind as clear as ever. He belongs to that almost extinct type of old-fashioned district school commissioners, who tilled their farms and stopped on the way to market, to visit the schools along the road. In this capacity he served the town from his twenty-fifth to his seventy-fifth year.

"We have had a good many bright boys in our schools here," said the old man, "but I remember Richard Olney was foremost among his class at his age. It was at the district school that he first noticed him most. I then thought he was about the smartest boy in argument, that I ever saw. His logical powers were remarkable for his age and the advantages he had."

"There must be something very marked in a boy to make an impression on a man in middle life who will remember for fifty years. No, I don't know as I thought of the time that Richard was—so to speak—in his boyhood. I had been disappointed in so many bright boys who petered out as soon as they left school."

I remember Richard's brother, Peter Butler Olney, very well, too; he was appointed District Attorney in New York in Cleveland in 1883. Peter was bright, and as able in debate as Richard, when he was of the same age. I knew the Olneys through and through. The father lived and died right beside me, and I knew their grandfather, too. They were all smart men, and not only smart, but honest, and that is the crowning glory of manhood."

"Richard's mother was an intellectual woman. She took good care of her family, never had a servant, but was more than a housewife. She was a companion to her husband and the boys—that I call a model woman."

RICHARD OLNEY.

was the birthplace of the Secretary of State, she said: "Oh, yes; well, I have to read up about him."

Shortly after Olney's birth, his parents moved from the old homestead in Louisville, Ky., while there still Wilson Olney, engaged in trade unsuccessfully, and the family returned to Oxford, when the boy was 7 years old. Wilson Olney then became book-keeper for the woolen mill, in which his father had an interest. In addition to keeping the company's books, he was clerk in the company's store, as is usual in mill-towns. The mill was at Howarth's, a mile from the town proper. So as to be near his work, Mr. Olney built a home on a neighboring hillside, a little aside from the factory premises.

The old brown house stands, but it has become a tenement, in which live a mill operative and his wife and a daughter. But here at least the memory of the original Olneys is known, and the motherly housewife takes pride in saying that some of the younger members of the Olney family were born there.

The mill itself is run by its present

An old schoolmate of Richard Olney, Hollis W. D. Bacon, keeps the tavern that the grandfather kept when it was known as the Olney Tavern. The old sign which invited the wayfarer to stop and feed his beast is now in the possession of one of the Olney family. "I went to school with Richard," said Mr. Bacon, who, clad in a long linen duster, sat in an armchair on the porch of the inn. "It was at Mrs. McCall's house, when she kept a private school."

"I may say," he continued, in a self-defamatory way, "that was the last of my schooling, but Richard kept right on. There was this difference between us in school—I had to study my lessons, and he didn't. He only had to look at his books to know what was in them. He was 12 years old, and I was 14. Our teacher, Mrs. McCall, was the wife of an old orthodox minister, who had kind of got through preaching. Guess he found it didn't pay, so his wife took to teaching."

"She had a dozen scholars in an upstairs room that had straight, high-backed chairs and other old-fashioned furniture. Most of her scholars were girls. There were only two or three other boys besides Richard Olney and me. We had great respect for our teacher. She was well-educated, and very strict and firm. I didn't go to school but three months, but Richard went a long time. That was forty-eight years ago."

When the hotel-keeper pronounced the name of Olney, he pronounced it in the old English way, omitting the sound of l, as if it were spelled Oney. This is the way it is spoken by all the old inhabitants, and it is the pronunciation also used by the Rhode Island branch of the family.

Richard Olney's father was an unassuming man, who took the greatest interest in his children. We wished to see them make something of life. He was a money-earner, but not a money-maker. He never became rich, though during his later ears he had the position of cashier of the Oxford bank. His duties there were of a clerical nature, and while esteemed by the directors for his honesty, he was never regarded as a shrewd banker. He always filled positions that enabled him to keep his family in comfort. All he could spare he spent on his boy's education in this country, as assisted by Peter Butler, his wife's brother, a well-known and prosperous Boston merchant. It is said that this large-hearted man contributed to Richard's academic and college expenses.

The grandfather also helped the boys. He was a money-getter and accumulated a small fortune by hard work and close saving. He had the reputation of being a hard man to drive a bargain, though he was strictly honest. In his advanced years, when he had considerable property, he got into a dispute with the town appraisers because he thought they taxed him too much, and moved to Burrellville to escape the Oxford assessors.

The traits of this strong, rugged man are said to be largely developed in Richard Olney, who made the success in life which his own father missed.

HERBERT HEYWOOD.
(Copyright, 1895.)

SEA BATHING FOR THE HEALTH.

The Custom Had Its Origin More Than Two Hundred Years Ago.

(Science Review:) The season when the seaside is the resort of most who are not absolutely indigent is within measurable distance. It is interesting to note in this connection that sea-bathing had its origin in England before 1750, when Dr. Richard Russell established his treatment of the waters of Bognor for healing virtues of the sea bath were not understood, nor was the practice of sea-bathing generally resorted to. There seems to have existed a horror of the sea; indeed, in medieval times a commandment forbidding the water was often given to the public offender. In the earlier decades of the last century Western Europe suffered heavily under "King's evil," the popular name for that tuberculous affection which scourged all classes from peasant to peasant.

The sea-bathers of those days practised, however, a different method. They observed that dwellers on the coast used to drink of the sea water, bathe in it, even wash their sores in it, and bind them up with seaweed. Having satisfied himself as to the efficacy of this practice, he began to propagate it for patients with most incurable diseases. His treatise resulted in our spas becoming largely patronized by the ailing, and the demand for seaside lodgings was soon a growing quantity. This gradually spread to the west-coast, where sea-bathing was first introduced.

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THE DRINKERS AT CARLSBAD.

HOW THE INVALIDS ARE TAKEN CARE OF AND WHAT THEY DO AT THIS RENOWNED RESORT.

Cy Warman's Experiences and Observations at the Great Bohemian Health Resort—A Thousand Drinkers in Line—The Hospitality and Accommodations—Not All Who Go There Are Given Treatment.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Times.)

CARLSBAD, July 1, 1895.—The blue hills of Bohemia were beginning to grow green. The bees had just begun to put new honey in the hive; Of course the hills were happy, for the summer was here.

When I took the cure at Carlsbad in the spring of '95. Carlsbad in the winter-time is about as bleak and desolate as a Western town, which, after a hard fight with weekly papers and Winchesters, had lost the county seat. The place is not dead; no more than the flowers are dead that are sleeping under the snow that had drifted deep in the Boehmewald. With the first blue bird comes the man burdened with a bad liver, and the first patient is followed closely by merchants and shopkeepers, hotel men and waiters. There are merchant tailors from Vienna, china merchants from Dresden, and clockmakers from Switzerland.

All through the month of April the signs of life are daily increasing. The walks that wind about the many hills

erbockers, and elderly Englishmen whose love of plaids is largely responsible for the daily rains that come to this otherwise delightful region. There are modest Americans with their pretty wives and daughters, and other Americans who talk loud and long. You can get hot coffee or warm milk—but you must put butter in it. You can have boiled potatoes, but only with caraway seeds and a few fine flavors of alfalfa in them, or sauteed eggs, but you must have them poached in bouillon.

After all, you will get used to all this, and give up trying to say "scarce," get well and go away. Forty

prepared and served hot. The stoves are too far from the tables in most places.

Americans will find many funny little things even in the best hotels. You can go up in the elevator, but you cannot come down. You can have writing paper free in the writing-room, but not in your room. You can get hot coffee or warm milk—but you must put butter in it. You can have boiled potatoes, but only with caraway seeds and a few fine flavors of alfalfa in them, or sauteed eggs, but you must have them poached in bouillon.

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people do this every year.

This establishment alone feeds 2000 people a day, and most of them, I fancy, go away feeling very kindly toward the place and the people. The Germans are the English and Americans (but not the poor) they are all the same. The floating palaces of the Hamburg American Company and the North German Lloyd make the voyage from New York to Hamburg an easy one. The railway journey of twelve hours is made over half-train in comfortable cars, through a country that is the last half wonderful to see. The steamship fare is, say, \$90 each way; the railway fare, second-class, which is better than first-class in France, \$10, or altogether \$200 for the round trip. Expenses here, \$100; total, \$300.

PUBLIC MINISTRATIONS.

The sad-faced consumptives who swarm round the health resorts of Western America are not seen here; only when the people come to look healthy. The distressed army of misers who haunt the grotto at Lourdes are also not to be seen here. True, the priests go at the head of the procession on the first of May, from spring to spring, blessing the water and thanking God for the goodness of these wondrous fountains. But they look not for a miracle.

Some-things appear a little inconsistent and trying on the waters, and yet I know not that the visitors go away disappointed.

For example, you will often have married men, fat and 40 or 45, and slender ladies, young maidens, the two quaffing at the same well, and the one hoping to gain what the other longs to lose.

When you have taken rooms at a hotel, one of the employees will bring you a non-printed form, which, if you fill out, will tell the world that you are staying in you a fair history, the length of your intended stay, your nationality and business. The form goes to the office of the Burgermeister and from it you are sized up and assessed in whatever class you appear to belong.

Third-class visitors pay twenty dollars and 32nd second, between \$2 and \$3, the first-class, from \$3 to \$4. Only Americans are always rated first-class.

They do not insist upon your staying there.

By the way, a formal protest you can have yourself placed in whatever class you claim to belong in. "Why do they do that?" I asked.

"It is so in all European cities," said Jim. "The moment you enter a shop and talk United States the price goes up." To a certain extent Americans are to blame for this condition. We are lot of Americans with more money than modesty go up and down the world making a great noise, and they prefer to pay the highest price rather than be considered poor, which they often are. These consumers make it hard for modest people who are kind and willing to pay hotel bills and railway fare, but who do not care to pay the salaries of hotel and railway employees.

"But the tips or fees are light in Europe, are they not?"

"They are," said my friend. "But look at the army of people you have to tip: not less than ten in a first-class hotel. At 10 cents apiece that will cost you a dollar a day, and the legitimate fees on an Atlantic liner are anywhere from \$15 to \$22."

"And what, may I ask, becomes of the tax one pays into the city treasury?

"First, you have the use of the water for three weeks or six months; and have also the pleasure of hearing good music while you take your medicine every morning. Part of this money goes to make and keep up the miles and miles of beautiful walks, to plant rare shrubs in the very forest, and put boxes in the trees for birds to build in, whose music cheers the thousands of strollers who throng these winding ways."

So, after all, the tax one pays to the municipal government is not bad. It is first class, and as nearly everyone leaves the place feeling better than when he arrived, there is no complaint.

WHAT THE WATERS WILL DO.

"Are all the people cured who come here?" I asked of Dr. Grunberger, who was medical inspector of the district for twenty years.

"Not all," he said. "But all who take the cure; for the doctor who examines the patient will not allow him to take the water unless he has a disease curable by the Carlsbad treatment."

The doctor does not care for Carlsbad, and they are largely responsible for its splendid reputation of the place. They are honest enough to tell the patient to go away if they believe his disease incurable by the use of the waters. The waiters in the hotels all know what you want, and if you ask for a glass of beer, she argues that you may be a lord, or, what to her and for her is better still, an American, grand, rich and awful, and she is proud to show the proprietor or manager that she knows you. But we should not complain, for the water is good, and the water is good, and the water is good.

I remember that the Burgermeister left his place at the head of the table at the banquet, crossed the room, introduced glasses and bade them welcome to the city, and seated a high municipal official to be placed at the visitors' table, so that for that day and date he could order what he craved, and it was all "on" the town. Last year when 500 rooms of the largest hotel in the place were occupied, 400 of the guests were Americans or English. So you see they can afford to like us, and they do.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT CARLSBAD.

One can live here as one chooses for \$1 or \$10 a day, but two people can live comfortably for \$5 a day. The hotels are good, and the service almost perfect as far as it relates to the hotels, but the service in the dining-rooms, cafes and restaurants is bad. Many of these are poorly arranged. It is a common thing to see a waiter frightening your breakfast or dinner—which is at midday—a half block in a pouring rain. The great trouble is to get things hot; it is next to impossible.

What Carlsbad needs is a sanitarium where people can have delicate dishes

and a thousand little dinner.

On the morning of the 10th of May, when we went down to the Brunn to drink, a thousand people were standing in line.

"Reminds me of the days when we used to line up at the postoffice in Thompsonville," said Jim, his mind going back to the big day of Colorado, when he was Mayor and silver was a dollar ton.

It was a great show; men and women from everywhere, with every disease that can possibly be imagined, the liveliest bunch of gals. Even nervous people come here for the baths; and get sick or think they do, which is the same thing. There were men whose skin and blood were yellow; and others green as olives. German dudes who walked like pugilists; fat young Germans who seemed to be walking on eggs and not stones; Germans who did not walk at all, but slouched.

There are big bony Britains in knick-

knack.

Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limoges.

(Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.) "I feed you, didn't I?" said the guest, who had waited long and patiently for his dinner. "Yessah." "Well, you feed me. What I want is a little reciprocate." The waiter looked at him mournfully, and then murmured: "I'm sorry, boss, but I've afraid we jes' out ob dat."

When an elephant becomes unruly he must be brought into subjection at any cost, and usually no half-way measure will serve. Indeed, many elephants, when fits of rage have taken them, have been thought so hopeless of reform, so given over to the desire to kill, that the only course open was to kill them. Thus the famous Tio in Central Park was put to death with an agony of poisoning a few years ago. In this way many elephants have been simply murdered. George Conklin declares that it is only in very rare in-

ELEPHANT TRAINING.

HOW ELEPHANTS ARE TAUGHT TO STAND ON THE HEAD.

Only Asiatic Elephants Are Good Pups—How Bad Elephants Are Punished—The Market Value of Show Elephants.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.) Only Asiatic elephants are capable of receiving much instruction, and in the Barnum herd, numbering twenty-four, there is not one of the African variety.

The most difficult trick an elephant is called upon to do in the circus ring is to stand on his head. Of the twenty-four in the Barnum show there are only three that have learned this difficult feat. They are Babe, Lena and Columbia, all young and females. Doubtless, with great pains and patience the older elephants and some of the males might also be taught to stand on their heads, but it would be a long struggle.

When the trainer, George Conklin, has an elephant to break to thisfeat, he begins by chaining the animal's front legs to strong stakes, and then fastens other chains to the hind legs. Below the knees, the ends of the chains being connected with a block and tackle attached at the top of the building. When all is ready, a number of men or a pair of horses are set to work hauling on the tackle, and the elephant's huge hind-quarters are literally hoisted into the air until the force of gravitation and the restraining power of the front chains bring him into the

stances that it is really necessary to kill an elephant.

"We used to think," said he, "that the only way to deal with a bad elephant was to torture him until he squealed, which meant surrender. And I am sorry to say that many good elephants have, on this principle, been tortured to their death, because their keepers knew no better. Fully half the elephants that are taken with these bursts of frenzy will endure any suffering that can be put to them rather than show the white feather. They will let you drive hooks and spurs into them until they are covered with blood; they will, if you burn them all over with red-hot brands; they will let you beat them shot and do anything to them, but will not give up; you can't make them squeal. And if you persist in this kind of torture you will simply end by killing the elephant. It's an awful thing the way keepers used to torture elephants to their death; it makes me shudder to think of it.

"I remember, several years ago,

when old Chief went mad and tried to kill several of the men. He was a big, fine elephant, the best in the herd, the quickest to mind in the ring. But he seemed to be so dangerous that something had to be done, and the order was given to break his spirit or kill him. We got a gang of men and went to work about 9 o'clock one night. First we chained the big fellow down by his four legs, using block and tackle; and we had some trouble doing it, I tell you, for he fought like devil. But he didn't make a sound, nor a trumpet or a roar; he just buckled down and fought until the whole place shook. Well, we finally got him stretched out so that he couldn't move at all except to thrash his big trunk from one side to another,

done him by breaking his spirit on an improved plan.

ELEPHANTS EASILY FRIGHTENED.

In view of their enormous strength and size, it is remarkable how easily elephants are frightened. If one of the little circus ponies is led past the long line of elephants as they stand in their quarter, every one of them will begin to move about uneasily and show signs of nervousness. It is worse still; if a dog gets into the quarters and runs among them, while a sheep or a pig comes near them will set the whole herd shrieking and trumpeting as if some terrible danger threatened them. A mouse, perhaps, will throw them into greater pain than any other animal. Whether this fear-compelling power of the mouse is due to the notion in the elephant's mind that the little creature might run up his trunk, or whether it is to be accounted for in some other way, is a matter for zoologists to puzzle over; but the fact of the fear elephant-keepers know.

It is remarkable how little sleep ele-

phants need. Two or three hours a day are usually sufficient for their rest, and even this small amount is often taken standing. Indeed, when traveling on the railroad, the elephants are packed so close that there is only room for about half of them to sleep lying down. Those that lie down first gain the precedence, and the others are, of necessity, obliged to sleep standing. But even in the winter quarters, where they all have plenty of room to lie down, several of the herd usually sleep standing, merely leaning their big bodies against the wall and sinking into slumber. They seem to like this way better.

MOST VALUABLE ELEPHANTS.

Asian elephants, in contrast with the Asiatic, are rather stupid and of little use in the circus-ring, since they are almost unable to learn tricks. They are more imposing, however, in a circus procession, being taller and longer, and having thicker legs and a high, arched back. The famous Jumbo was an African elephant. To get the greatest height of an Asiatic elephant, like a horse, is measured at the shoulder; but an African elephant is measured in the middle of the back, which is considerably higher than the low-placed neck. An African elephant has only four toes on each foot, while an Asiatic elephant has five; and the head of an African elephant is much narrower and more peaked than the head of the Asiatic. Elephant-trainers have an easy, and, as they claim, infallible method of estimating the height of an elephant without the trouble of precise measurement. They simply measure the circumference of one of the forelegs at the tos, and the result, multiplied by two, gives exactly the stature of the elephant at its greatest height.

An ordinary elephant is worth \$3000 or \$4000, but those that have received special training are much more valuable. John L. the boxing elephant, for instance, would bring \$5000, and Dick or Fritz at least \$6000. Mr. Bailey would not part with the little three-month-old Baby Ruth for less than \$2000. A still higher price would be demanded for Columbia, the only elephant born in this country that is now living. Columbia was born of Babe and Mandy fifteen years ago in Philadelphia. There was another elephant born in this country at Bridgeport, C. and named after that city, but it died several years ago of water on the brain. The body is in the Bridgeport museum.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

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NOTRIES FOR THE BOUDOIR.

A dainty little chest of quartered oak, satin wood to one's taste, and, if one is a collector, a necessity as well.

Fitted with lock and key, it proves a safe receptacle for the costly treasures which the industrious person is getting together—perhaps of stamps, coins, bank notes, etc.

The chest is about twelve inches high, a foot wide and two feet long; if made to order the dimensions must be regulated by the size of the collection.

The prettiest ones are made of quartered oak, with panels of satin wood upon which a design has been etched, usually in various colors, possibly a gay cavalier and his lady love, or cupids and a bower of roses—any design that is effective will answer the purpose.

Five minutes at a time is as much as this severe exercise as it is considered safe to put upon an elephant. She is released and given two or three hours to recover herself. Then the chains are made fast again, the hind legs once more lifted into the air and the elephant brought back into the position desired. Four or five times a day this operation is gone through with, and every time the same struggles and resistance are encountered. Once entered upon, the task is never abandoned until the elephant has learned the lesson, although six or seven weeks are usually necessary to success. By degrees the elephant grows accustomed

and we took good care to keep out of the way of that. Honestly, I was a pity to see him lying there helpless, but game. I was sorry for him when I thought what he would have to take before we got through with him. There was nothing else to do, though, as far as we knew. It was a case of his life against ours, and the only way to get along with him at all was to make him give up. So the men armed themselves with stakes, sledges, pikes, pitchforks, hot iron, axes, everything you could think of, and formed around old Chief in a circle—though the circle had a gap in it you can make up your mind, where his trunk was thrashing. Then we began on him; kept it up hour after hour, all through the night. I tell you it was an awful sight. From 10 o'clock that night until the next morning, without any let up, that elephant took his medicine and never whimpered, never gave up, never squealed. He died at 8 o'clock in the morning, and he died game. When I saw the last struggle come to an end, the last quiver die away and the big body all torn and tortured lie still, I tell you it felt as if a crime had been committed. And I was mighty glad it was over. I didn't believe the old boy would give up anything; he was too good an elephant for that.

HOW PUNISHMENT IS ADMINISTERED NOW.

Mr. Conklin paused a moment in his recital. Then he went on:

"And the worst of it all was that all this suffering was unnecessary, if we had only known it. You see our idea was that the only way to save the elephant's life was to make him own up to that he was beaten, and the only way we knew of to do that was to make him suffer until he squealed. If he wouldn't squeal, then he had to die. Since then I have found out a way of bringing fierce elephants to their senses without pushing things so far. I never found it to fail. Why, there's old Fritz, the biggest elephant in the herd, who tried to kill me every day for three weeks, and was in such a murderous mood that no one dared to go near him. Now he is all right, you see. Look at him! You wouldn't hurt me, would you, Fritz? Come up here, old boy. There, see how he lifts his trunk. He's as docile as the baby elephant, and yet I wish you could have seen him a couple of years ago.

"What did I do to him? I chucked him down just as we chained down Chief; but I didn't use hot iron or spear or axes; only clubs. I got two gangs of twelve men each, and kept them clubbing him for a couple of hours. I had one gang club until they were tired out, and then let the other gang lay on, and so on. Fritz never squealed while they were clubbing him, he was too game for that; it's rage was up and he would have let them torture him to death, just as O'Brien did, without showing the white feather. But that wasn't my idea; I didn't want to make him squeal that day. So after the men had clubbed him for two hours I loosened the chains, and let him get up, but kept the chains on the forelegs. The next day his body was so sore from the clubbing that the slightest touch caused intense pain. After he had been left alone for twenty-four hours his rage was calmed a little, and when we chained him down the next day and got him beaten clubbing him again he didn't squeal within five minutes; he couldn't stand it more clubbing than that bore his hide of his. The result was we had old Fritz's spirit broken without doing him any great harm. Now, there is not a more obedient elephant in the whole herd, is there Fritz?"

The keeper patted old Fritz tenderly

on his big trunk, which the elephant curled up in a half-affected and half-respectful way, as if he appreciated the good turn which had been

done him by breaking his spirit on an improved plan.

—Bliss Carmean.

EVER YOUNG.

(Harper's Bazaar.) The desirability of keeping young rarely crosses the mind of those who are now young. They see others about them who have lost their bloom, emboldened their first steps, and become old. They have always been surrounded with people

AN EXCEEDINGLY BUSY MAN.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT HAS THE DEPARTMENT WELL IN HAND.

His Affability Creates a Host of Friends—He Thinks It Possible That Honest Men May be Secured to Serve on the Force.—His Belief in a System in Place of Individualism—Politics Ignored.

(From an Occasional Contributor to the Times.)

NEW YORK, July 6, 1895.—The president of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York city is a very busy man. I know this, because he has told me so. I know it, too, by virtue of waiting in his outer office until 1 o'clock for him to keep an engagement made for 11. Not but that I forgive Mr. Roosevelt the delay. It is only surprising that, in the multiplicity of his duties as the head of the police board he should find an hour to give to the discussion of his new duties and responsibilities, whether at 11 o'clock or at 1.

When I first called on the Commissioner to make my appointment with him, I found half a dozen men waiting in the outer office of the president's headquarters in historic Mulberry street. There was an air of marked courtesy about all of the attendants in the office and through the building characteristic of the new administration. It began with the smiling elevator man—a typical Tammanyite, I was informed—and it included the officer who guarded the inner sanctum of Commissioner Roosevelt. I waited with the Commissioner and presently the Commissioner came out of his private office and began to inquire the business of one after another. Chief Conlin happened to be with him, and to the Chief he referred an applicant for official favor with a kindly word of personal endorsement. "But remember," he said to the chief, "the case must be considered entirely in its merits." That is the watchword of the new administration of the New York police force.

For every one of his visitors Commissioner Roosevelt had a personal hearing and a personal word of greeting and good-bye. If he wished to speak with him for a moment privately he took him into the adjoining room, and even on he gave a hearing, public or private. If the business was such that he could give it his personal attention, he considered it immediately, or he took it up for advisement. If it was a case outside his immediate jurisdiction, he referred the visitor to the proper authority.

I called on the Commissioner afterward by appointment. It was on Saturday—the least busy of all the official days of New York takes a holiday after noon on Saturday. The criminal classes know no Sunday (except, perhaps, as an improved opportunity for crime), and the police force as a whole knows no such day. But complaints are fewer on Saturdays, and there is less at police headquarters is, however, quiet. There were only two visitors to whom my company while the president of the board was home with his fellow-commissioners down stairs. One of these visitors was a brown Irishman of middle age; the other a young Hebrew.

"Come in," said the Commissioner, entered his office hurriedly. "We can talk more comfortably over a cup of coffee." He turned to his other visitors. The Irishman handed him a card. "Why, how do you do?" said Mr. Commissioner Roosevelt. "I remember you very well. I used to box with you, and many a time you have made my nose bleed. What can I do for you?"

The visitor explained that he was an applicant for appointment as building inspector under the civil service rules.

"I'll write to the Building Commissioner and give you a splendid recommendation for character," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Of course, you understand, you'll have to be well up on the list to claim consideration. I hope you'll get up there. Very glad to have seen you again. Good-by."

The second visitor had some information relating to a case of blackmail, which the police board had just taken up, on behalf of some Jew peddlers, who had been maltreated by certain patrolmen. He was given an appointment in the afternoon when the Commissioner had more time. Then Mr. Roosevelt shot down stairs and out of the building up Mulberry street and over Mulicker street to Broadway.

"It adds to your ability to adapt yourself to all details and conditions of men, Mr. Commissioner," I said when I had caught up with him.

"That's something that belongs to us of the United States; don't you think so?" said Mr. Roosevelt. "When we lose that it is because we are failing to imitate something else. We ought to be as much of the United States as possible. We make very poor Englishmen or Frenchmen, or anything else for that matter, except Americans. And Americans are the only people reason to be satisfied with ourselves."

A dash for a cable car, a quick ride uptown, and we reached a cafe, famous for its coffee and rolls. These and something a little more substantial than a bun are not calculated to divert conversation seriously or to interest with thought.

Three-quarters of an hour later I was shaking hands with Mr. Roosevelt on Broadway and bidding him good-by. He had told me his much about the position and its place in the brief time as I would have expected to learn in the two hours I had spent waiting for him earlier in the day.

In the course of our conversation Mr. Roosevelt told me that he knew nothing of the political influence which I accepted the appointment of Mayor Strong, except so far as any one man in active politics and interested in good government must know about it; and that he believed he was better off for knowing nothing than if he had known only what he had learned from books. Most of his political life has been spent in training for just such an office as he now holds. He believes that police machinery must be adapted to local conditions, and that even the admirable police forces of Washington, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago could not be transplanted to New York and made quite satisfactory.

"Above all," said Mr. Roosevelt, "you could not transplant the system of London or Berlin or any other foreign capital to New York. The individual needs which must be considered in the organization of her police force for effective work. The same needs may not exist in other cities. Each place must develop on its own lines, though, of course, it can profit by the experience of others. It is good to have a book knowledge and close study, but it is better to have actual experience in active life, especially active political life."

Mr. Roosevelt proposes to study the needs of the New York police force by means of personal investigation and inspection. He will believe that he understands the local conditions thoroughly. Then he expects to gather information from all parts of the world about the management of other metropolitan police organizations, with a view to profiting by the experience of others.

Mr. Roosevelt came to New York

political offenders to be an active participant in politics."

"And yet," I said, "our courts are often partisan."

"True," said Mr. Roosevelt. "All the more reason, then, why the police force, which deals directly with the political machine should be divorced from partisan politics. Personally, I believe that no member of the police force should be permitted to participate in politics beyond the private expression of his convictions and the casting of his vote at the polls. When a policeman has a political bias, it is hard enough to make him a reliable officer of his own party; if the offender is a member of political organizations and clubs to which the police officer belongs, it becomes impossible. I am a strong party man. So is Col. Grant. We are Republicans. And Mr. Parker and Mr. Andrew are quite strong on the Democratic side. But our qualities of citizenship has ever been raised in a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners. I am happy to say, and none will be raised, I am sure. A man could not be placed more agreeable than I in regard to the conduct of his office. In everything it has done the board has been successful. As for our plan, it is simply to make the force efficient, and from time to time to adopt such measures as may be necessary to this end. All changes in the force will be introduced gradually, and in the result of experience, will be well tested. The police force shall give as much attention as possible to the details of the police work, though I will always subordinate those details to the generalities of policy. Whenever I get a chance, I'll look over the ground for myself and see what the world by night or day. Gradually, as the board learns to have confidence in those under it, more of the details will be entrusted to them. When the policy of the board is better understood, we will have a better understanding of the conduct of the men in its charge."

Mr. Roosevelt had occasion to test the Napoleonic theory for himself when he came to New York; for when he accepted the appointment from Mayor Strong he was asked whether the Police Reforms Bill would pass. "Ten days after he came to New York it was killed in the Legislature. If he had mopped out an exact campaign in advance and every detail had not happened just as they expected, all their plans were overthrown. We make no pictures; we have no pictures that are not tested by actual work. Generally we plan as we go along."

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The order from Judge Poyer compelling the reinstatement of one of the defeated candidates of the police force by the police board. Under the decision the board hereafter must apply to the investigation of police officers all the rules of evidence that would be observed in court. If there is a reasonable doubt of a man's guilt he must be kept on the force. Mr. Roosevelt believes that the law-abiding citizens, the members of the police board, for they had counted on it to cleanse the department of what Mr. Roosevelt roughly estimates at 25 per cent. of its officers and men. Then figure, he says, is not offhand, but he does know personally, or on account of his association with some of the patrolmen, who are not fit to be on the force, and who would have been removed immediately under the reorganization law.

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doubt of a man's guilt he must be kept on the force. Mr. Roosevelt believes that the law-abiding citizens, the members of the police board, for they had counted on it to cleanse the department of what Mr. Roosevelt roughly estimates at 25 per cent. of its officers and men. Then figure, he says, is not offhand, but he does know personally, or on account of his association with some of the patrolmen, who are not fit to be on the force, and who would have been removed immediately under the reorganization law.

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Courteous attention.

Since the commencement of our

Semi- Annual Sale



Strictly one price.

We have intimated in our advertising columns that this week

ENORMOUS * REDUCTIONS

Would reach thousands of articles and fabrics which have, up to the present, escaped the Cutting Scale. We have, therefore, made preparations to open to-morrow, July 15th, limitless lines of bargains, that will prove veritable surprises. The original selling prices of our goods made our store a community topic, on account of their very remarkable values, a fact which must impress every purchaser that what they are now fortunate enough to obtain at

REDUCTION PRICES

WILL BE A BARGAIN OF THE HIGHEST MERIT.

Capes.

In cardinal, trimmed with black braid; perfect fit and workmanship; former price \$4;	Sale price \$2.25
In navy, black and tan, tailor made and beautifully trimmed; former price \$4.25;	Sale price \$2.50
In black, tan and brown, with lace, jet and braid trimmings; former price \$5;	Sale price \$3.50
In tan, black and navy, velvet collars, and stylishly made; former price \$6;	Sale price \$4.00
In black, navy and tan, Double Capes, tailor made and great values; former price \$7.50;	Sale price \$5.00
In black only, with the latest trimmings; ask to see the Beatrice; former price \$8.50	Sale price \$6.50
In tan, with double cape and very rich trimmings; former price \$8.75;	Sale price \$7.00
In black and tan; these are Carriage Capes and are excellent wear; former price \$10;	Sale price \$8.50
In black, brown and tan, with ribbon and braid trimmings and silk lined; former price \$12.50;	Sale price \$10.00
In various colors, taffeta lined; the styles, trimmings and finish defy description; former price \$19.50;	Sale price \$12.50

Wool Suits.

All-wool Blue Serge Suits, reefer jacket, large sleeves, full skirt with rounded fronts; former price \$8.50;	Sale price \$5
Duck Suits, extra large sleeves, full skirt, reefer jacket; former price \$8;	Sale price \$1.25
Duck Suits, navy, tan and white, solid colors, full fashion; former price \$4.50;	Sale price \$3.00
Duck Suits in solid colors, also in very pretty figures, with Eton jacket; former price \$7;	Sale price \$5.00

Wrappers.

Percale Wrappers, full sleeves and ruffled; former price \$1.25;	Sale price 75c
Percale Wrappers, with Wattieu pleats, full sleeves and fast colors; former price \$1.75;	Sale price 1.25

Bathing Suits.

In all-wool navy blue serge, trimmed with white braid; former price \$8;	Sale price \$2.00
Cheviot Serge Bathing Suits, tailor made, with white braid trimming; former price \$4.50;	Sale price \$3.00

Dress Skirts.

Navy blue cheviot, with umbrella skirt and godet pleats; former price \$5.50;	Sale price \$3.75
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Shirt Waists.

26 doz. Percale Shirt Waists, high collar, deep cuffs, in stripes and fancy checks; former price 85c;	Sale price 40c
7 doz. Percale Shirt Waists, rolled collar, deep cuffs, pointed yokes, in a variety of patterns; former price 85c;	Sale price 65c
18 doz. Percale Waists, fancy blue figured, rolling collar and straight cuffs; former price 75c;	Sale price 50c
11 doz. Percale Waists, rolled collar and cuffs, stripes and floral patterns; former price \$1;	Sale price 75c
17 doz. White Linen Waists, with the latest collars and cuffs; former price 85c;	Sale price 50c
8 doz. Ladies' Waists of fancy figured and changeable Silks, made in the latest styles, boned and lined throughout; former price \$1.50;	Sale price \$7.50

Parasols.

At \$2.75 each—45 Ladies' Surah and Taffeta Silk Ruffled Parasols; plain striped and changeable effects; Paragon frames; new design handles. Former price, \$7.50; Sale Price, \$2.75.
At \$2.50 each—115 Ladies' Surah Taffeta and Gros Grain Silk Parasols, plain, striped, figured and changeable effects; new designs and colors; imported steel frames and various designs in handles; former price \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50.
At \$2.50 each—95 Ladies' Carriage Parasols in black, white, cardinal, navy and changeable silks; plain and puffed, lined and unlined; pretty handles and strong frames; Former price 75c, \$1, and \$1.25.
At 50c each—Carriage Parasols, in black, white, cardinal, navy and changeable silks; plain and puffed, lined and unlined; pretty handles and strong frames; Former price 75c, \$1, and \$1.25.
At 25c per yard—30 pieces Trilby Ribbons, Crinkled designs, 4½ inches wide in striped and figured effects. Former price, 75c;

Carriage Parasols.

At 50c each—95 Ladies' Carriage Parasols in black, white, cardinal, navy and changeable silks; plain and puffed, lined and unlined; pretty handles and strong frames; Former price 75c, \$1, and \$1.25.
At 25c per yard—30 pieces Trilby Ribbons, Crinkled designs, 4½ inches wide in striped and figured effects. Former price, 75c;
150 pieces of all-silk, satin and gros grain Ribbon, Nos. 4, 5 and 7, including double faced ribbon in all colors. Former price, 50c;
75 pieces of double-faced, all silk, changeable ribbon in black and all the newest colorings; Nos. 9, 12, and 18. Former price, 20c, 25c and 30c.
At 25c per yard—30 pieces Trilby Ribbons, Crinkled designs, 4½ inches wide in striped and figured effects. Former price, 75c;

Ribbon Department.

75 pieces of double-faced, all silk, changeable ribbon in black and all the newest colorings; Nos. 9, 12, and 18. Former price, 20c, 25c and 30c.
At 25c per yard—30 pieces Trilby Ribbons, Crinkled designs, 4½ inches wide in striped and figured effects. Former price, 75c;
150 pieces of all-silk, satin and gros grain Ribbon, Nos. 4, 5 and 7, including double faced ribbon in all colors. Former price, 50c;
75 pieces of double-faced, all silk, changeable ribbon in black and all the newest colorings; Nos. 9, 12, and 18. Former price, 20c, 25c and 30c.
At 25c per yard—30 pieces Trilby Ribbons, Crinkled designs, 4½ inches wide in striped and figured effects. Former price, 75c;

Ladies' Belts.

Ladies' Belts, 10 Tines; Braided effects; nice designs with good white metal buckles and attachments. Former price, 25c;
Ladies' Muslin Und'r'r, Silk Skirts.
Ladies' good quality Muslin Gowns, with tucked yoke front and double yoke back; former price 65c;
Ladies' fine Muslin Gowns, well made and neatly finished with large sailor collar trimmed with deep edge of colored embroidery, former price \$1.50;
Ladies' extra fine Cambric Gowns, heavily tucked front with Wattieu pleated back; carefully made and nicely trimmed with due colored edgings, former price \$2.50;

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Ladies' extra fine Cambric Gowns, heavily tucked front with Wattieu pleated back; carefully made and nicely trimmed with due colored edgings, former price \$2.50;
Ladies' White Skirts, made of heavy muslin, neatly made and finished with cluster of tucks and wide ruffle of same, former price 75c;
Ladies' White Muslin Skirts, good width and nicely trimmed with ruffles of deep embroidery, former price \$1.40;

Ladies' White Skirts.

Ladies' White Muslin Skirts, good width and nicely trimmed with ruffles of deep embroidery, former price \$1.40;
Ladies' Pongee Silk Skirts, made of the best quality of Pongee with both plain, corded and smocked and hemstitched ruffles, former price \$5.50 and \$4.75;
Ladies' fine Taffeta Silk Skirts in red, navy, green, golden brown heliotrope and seal brown, changeables, full width, finished with deep ruffle of same and canvas-stiffened bottoms, former price \$7.50;
Ladies' fine Taffeta Silk Skirts in red, navy, green, golden brown heliotrope and seal brown, changeables, full width, finished with deep ruffle of same and canvas-stiffened bottoms, former price \$7.50;

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JOHN LOTHROP MOTTEY, THE BRILIANT BOSTON HISTORIAN.

He Shed Lustre on His Native Town and Country Both by His Literary Work and Success as a Foreign Diplomatist.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.) One day in the year 1827 a boy of 13 first entered the chapel of Harvard College to take his seat there as a student. His mates looked at him curiously, first, because of his remarkable beauty, and second, because of his reputation as a linguist, a great distinction among boys who looked upon foreign tongues as so many traps for tripping their unlucky feet in the thorny paths of learning. He had come to Harvard from Mr. Bancroft's school at Northampton, where he was a famous reader, writer and orator, and was more admired, perhaps than is good for any boy. Both pupils and master recognized his talents and overlooked his lack of in-



THE YOUNG ORATOR.

dustry. But neither dreamed that their praise was but the first tribute to the genius of the future historian, John Lothrop Motley.

A BOSTON BOY.

Motley was born in Dorchester, a suburb of Boston, April 15, 1814.

As a child he was delicate, a condition which favored his great natural love for reading. He devoured books of every kind, history, poetry, plays, orations, and particularly the novels of Cooper and Scott, and thus inspired to deeds of daring when scarcely 8, he built a wooden battleship, won a sword, made to be quiet wrapped up in a shawl, while he, mounted upon a stool, delivered Mark Anthony's oration over the dead body of Caesar. At 11 he began a novel, the scene of which was laid in the Hudson Valley, because that name sounded grand and romantic. On Saturday afternoon he and his playmates, among whom was Wendell Phillips, would assemble in the garret of the Motley house, and in plumed hats and doublets enact tragedies or playing mudlarks. Comedy was too trivial for entertainments in which Motley was always the leading spirit, the chief bantam, the heavy villain, the deadliest foe.

MOTLEY'S SCHOOL DAYS.

In the school room also Motley led by divine right, and expected others to follow. Thus, in spite of his dislike for rigid rules of study, he was always before the class as one to be deferred to and honored wherever honor might be given. While still at college, Motley seems to have had some notion of a literary career. His books were constantly crammed with manuscripts of plays, poetry and sketches of character, which never found their way in print, and which were burned to make room for others when the desk became full. With the exception of a few verses and a poem, he had no time for his work of his college days served only for pastime. Graduated from Harvard at 17, Motley spent the next two years at a German university, where he lived the pleasant, social life of the German student, one of his friends and classmate being young Bismarck, afterward the great chancellor, who was always fond of the hardy young American, whose wit was the life of the student company, and whose powers of argument surpassed his own.

AS A FOREIGN DIPLOMATIST.

Coming back to America, Motley studied law until 1841, when, in his twenty-seventh year, he received the appointment of secretary of legation to St. Petersburg.

His friends now looked forward to a brilliant diplomatic career for him, but the service which soon led him to resign the appointment, and return to America. But the St. Peterbourg mission was not fruitful, for three years afterward, he published an essay in the North American Review which showed a keen appreciation of Russian political conditions. The article was called "A Memoir of the Life of Peter the Great."

HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

A year later he began collecting materials for the serious work of his life. For his subject he chose the story of the old Franks or Hollanders who rescued from the sea and slime of Aragon and thereon the foundations of a great nation. They raised dykes to drive back the sea, built canals to serve as roads, fought with the Romans, founded cities, laid foundations of the vast maritime commerce of today, and, finally, in the silent centuries when the wealth of the merchants, the power of their cities, and the progress of their arts were the wonder of the world, met their worst fate in the person of their own King, Philip II.

THE DUTCH REPUBLIC.

Motley painted the life of Philip from the day of his inauguration through all the years of revolt, blood-

shed and horror which marked his reign. He saw that this rebellion of the Hollanders meant less the discontent of a people with their king than the desire of a people to prove that civil and religious liberty is the right of all men and nations. This idea which had been fought for since the beginning of history, which had been defeated, often dumb for generations, now seemed to be making a final appeal to the people of Holland. To Motley's mind the struggle seemed like an old battle between giants and Titans. Unlike other historians who looked over the world for a subject, rejecting first one and then another, Motley's subject took possession of him, and would not be rejected. As a poet or a painter, or as a novelist or a picture is born, from a glimpse of things hidden from other eyes.

But at once he discovered that Prescott had already in contemplation a history of Philip II. This was a severe blow to all his hopes. But he resolved to see what could be done before him, and abide by his decision, feeling that the master of history, who was the author of Mexico and Peru, would be the best adviser of a young and unknown writer.

But Prescott received the idea with the most generous kindness, advised Motley to undertake the work placed at his disposal all the material which himself had collected for his own enterprise.

After several years the book appeared in 1856 under the title of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

The author of "The Dutch Republic" died in 1856. Motley dwelt for years in the world of 300 years ago, when the whole of Europe was shaken by the new Protestantism, Raleigh and Drake were sailing the Atlantic and adding the shores of the New World to English dominion. The French were settling Canada, and Mississippi and Spain was sending her mission priests to California. The Huguenots were establishing themselves in Florida. Thus the foundations of the American Republic were being laid, while Philip was striving to overthrow the freedom which the Netherlands had always enjoyed.

Leaving the nineteenth century as far behind as he could Motley established himself successively at Berlin, Dresden, The Hague and Brussels, in order to consult the libraries and archives of state which contained documents relating to the revolt of the Netherlands against Philip II. In speaking of his work in the state archives of Brussels he says that at this time only dead men were his familiar friends and that he was at home in any country, and he calls himself a worm feeding on musty mulberry leaves out of which he was to spin silk. Day after day, year after year, he haunted the libraries, whose shelves held so many secrets of the past, until the personalities of those great heroes who fought for the liberty of Holland were as familiar as the faces of his own children. William of Orange, called the Silent, the Washington of Dutch Independence, Count Egmont, Van Horn and all that band of heroes who espoused the cause of liberty, came to be comrades.

THE RESULT OF PATIENT INDUSTRY.

And the end rewarded the years of toil. Out of old, mouldy documents and dead letters Motley re-created the Netherlands of the sixteenth century, in extent, their arts, their palaces and churches and public buildings, and the great domains of the clergy second to none in Europe. The nobles possessed magnificent estates and entertained their guests with jousts and tournaments like the great lords of England and France. The tradespeople and artisans who comprised the middle class of the cities were divided into societies or guilds, which were so powerful that no act of state could be passed without their consent, and so rich that to their entertainments the proudest nobles came as guests, to see a luxuriance which vied with that of kings. The Dutch artists celebrated for their pictures, for their marvelous skill in wood and stone carving and for the wonderful tapestries which alone would have made Dutch art famous.

In the midst of this prosperity Philip II. came to the throne, and soon after his coronation the entire Netherlands were in revolt. Motley has described the great cities of the Netherlands as they were then, their streets filled with the smoke of burning houses, their roofs and the salient parts of their walls in flames. The Dutch artists, celebrated for their pictures, for their marvelous skill in wood and stone carving and for the wonderful tapestries which alone would have made Dutch art famous.

His BRILLIANT CAREER.

Motley carried the completed manuscript of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" to London, but failing to find a publisher willing to undertake such a work by an unknown author, he was obliged to sell it for a sum below its intrinsic value.

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During this period of literary work Motley twice appointed to represent the United States at foreign courts. He was Minister to Austria from 1861 to 1866, and during the stormy period of the civil war showed his powers as a diplomat. He showed his talents with the Austrian court, which honored him always, both as a diplomat and as a patriot, his devotion to his country being a proverb among his fellows.

In 1868 he was appointed Minister to England, but the office only two years, and then he was called to be the President of the United States to ask for his recall. On both these occasions Motley proved his ability to meet and master questions of state, and there is no doubt that had fortune drifited him into a political life he could have made a brilliant reputation.

He died in May, 1877, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, near London, England.

HENRIETTA CHRISTIAN WRIGHT. (Copyright, 1885, by Henrietta Christian Wright)

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During this period of literary work Motley twice appointed to represent the United States at foreign courts. He was Minister to Austria from 1861 to 1866, and during the stormy period of the civil war showed his powers as a diplomat. He showed his talents with the Austrian court, which honored him always, both as a diplomat and as a patriot, his devotion to his country being a proverb among his fellows.

In 1868 he was appointed Minister to England, but the office only two years, and then he was called to be the President of the United States to ask for his recall. On both these occasions Motley proved his ability to meet and master questions of state, and there is no doubt that had fortune drifited him into a political life he could have made a brilliant reputation.

He died in May, 1877, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, near London, England.

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5 gallons in patent glass demijohn	\$.50
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